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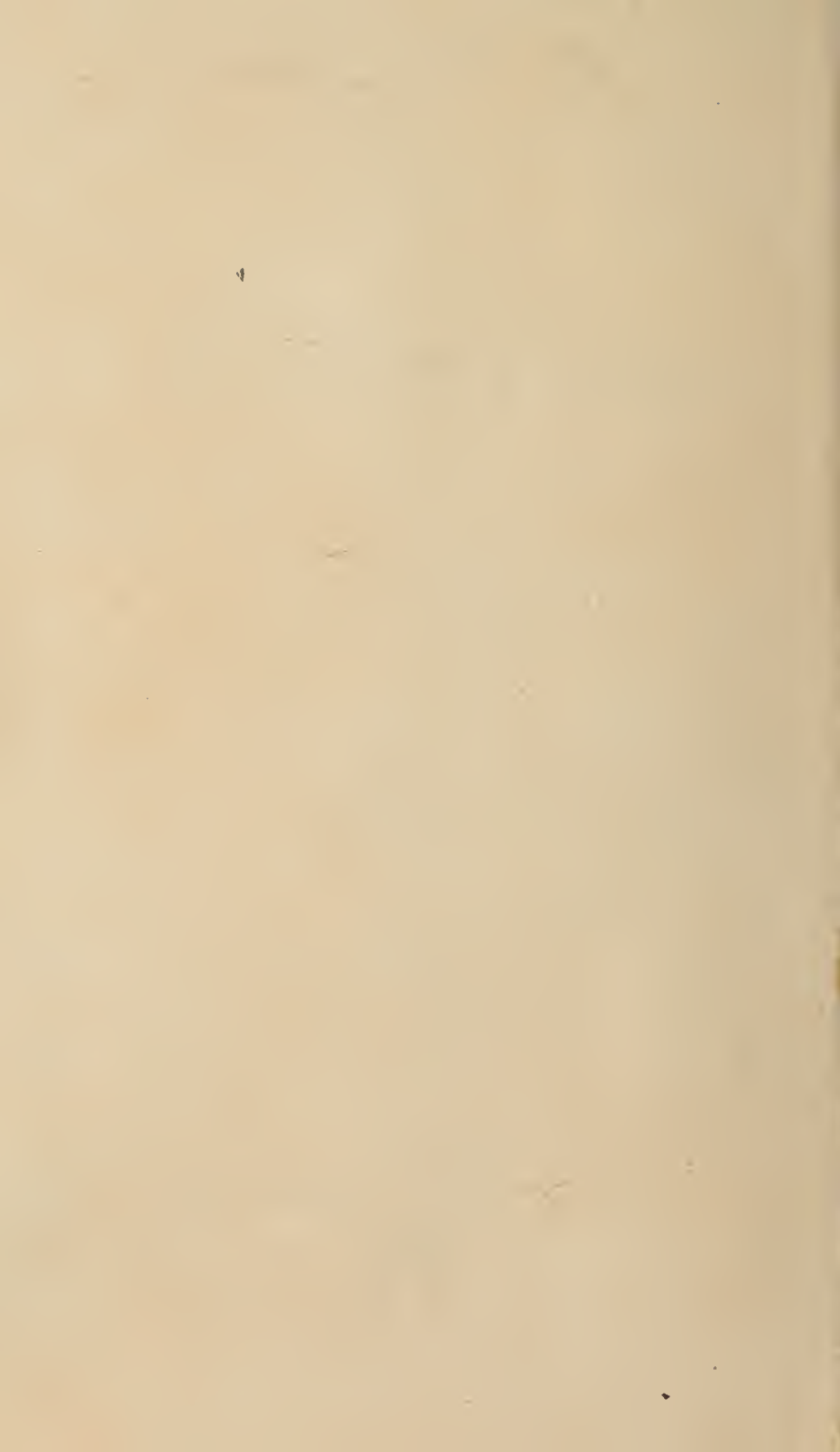
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THE

# CHINESE REPOSITORY.

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ART. I. *Retrospection, or a review of public occurrences in China during the last ten years, from January 1st, 1832, to December 31st, 1841.*

RETROSPECTION, when properly conducted, can hardly fail of being both pleasing and profitable. Most people are fond of reviewing the scenes through which they have passed, or with which they have been in any way connected. They love, in fancy, to go back and dwell on the events that have given interest and character to former days and years. Whether they have been pleasurable or the reverse, the mind, at times, almost instinctively returns to and lingers over the successive scenes that have already closed; and as it does this, in the hours of calm reflection, it observes their varied effects whether they be good or bad. Though all the acts performed, like their registry on high, must for ever remain unchanged, so far as they relate to the past, yet it may be otherwise regarding their future bearing. Having had full opportunity to observe their consequences, we are prepared to repeat, reverse, or modify them, so far as they may be under our control. Errors may be corrected; and from the past, useful lessons derived for the guidance of future conduct. To aid in such a retrospect, we will bring together in this article, and in chronological order, notices of the principal events that have occurred within the range of our observation, during the last ten years.

*January 1st, 1832.* The gentlemen of the foreign community in Canton were entertained on new-year's day, at the British factory, by Mr. Marjoribanks in a style that could hardly be surpassed: The number of guests was about one hundred. The following notice of the entertainment is from the Canton Register of that year.

"Many appropriate toasts were given. On 'the health of lord William Bentinck' being proposed, the president took occasion to expatiate on the deep obligation which his lordship had conferred on the community by making it known to the Chinese authorities, that he will interpose with the weight of his authority to shield his Britannic majesty's subjects from wrong, and that he will never allow them to be oppressed.

"Then followed 'sir Edward Owen;' 'sir Charles Malcolm and the Indian Navy;' 'captains Freemantle and Hamley R. N.' then present; 'general Darling (whose indisposition unfortunately prevented his attendance,) and the colony lately under his command;' 'commodore Hine, and his brother commanders of the Indianmen;' &c.

"In proposing the British merchants of Canton, Mr. Marjoribanks took the opportunity (the last that might probably be afforded him) of paying them a very handsome and feeling tribute of respect, complimenting them on the honorable and liberal system he had ever observed in their commercial intercourse, and thanking them for the assistance and communications which they had, on all occasions, so readily afforded him.

"Mr. Dent returned thanks on the part of the British merchants, and subsequently, in proposing the health of Mr. Marjoribanks, he, in a very handsome manner, eulogised the measures of the committee; at the same time, expressing the deep sense of obligation entertained by the mercantile community for the uniform attention and support which they had always received from the committee, and the members of the British factory, in their public capacity; and for the friendly feelings displayed in their private intercourse.

"Our friendly relations with France and America were not forgotten; and, in the speeches of Mr. Davis and Mr. Marjoribanks, very good feeling on the subject was expressed.

"Mr. Latimer made some very happy observations, illustrative of the origin and progress of the United States. 'The prosperity of the American government, and the extension of civilization,' was drank with much enthusiasm.

"Mr. Lindsay proposed 'the emperor of China,' and avowed his conviction that the period was not far distant when our communication with the government and people, would assume the same freedom as prevails in civilized states.

"The greatest harmony prevailed throughout the evening, and the party separated at an early hour."

An almost uninterrupted quarrel was kept up between the Chinese and the British factory from the time of its establishment till it was abolished: sometimes it was partially suspended; sometimes it was carried on without noise or display; while again it seemed about to involve the parties in open war. At the commencement of this year (1832), the quarrel was being conducted with a good deal of blustering. A wall and quay had been demolished, and the lieutenant-governor had turned his back towards a picture of the king; and these things had been reported to the governor-general of India, who wrote the following letter, dated Simla, 27th August, 1831.

"To his excellency the governor of Canton.—It has been represented to me that, in your excellency's absence, measures of an inimical and insulting character have



been adopted, by the Lt.-governor of Canton, towards British merchants, my countrymen; that the factory of the English nation at Canton has been forcibly taken possession of; the wall and quay, which your excellency previously sanctioned, demolished; and that the perpetrator of these outrages carried his insolence so far as to treat the portrait of my august sovereign with marked and intentional disrespect. I am further informed that there was no difference or dispute of any kind at the time pending between the authorities at Canton and those who preside over the affairs and commerce of the British nation; that no act was committed by the latter which was the subject of complaint on the part of those authorities; that, in short, on either side there had been no deviation from established custom or violation of law, which might justly have provoked such an act of violence.

“Your excellency is a wise and just man. The reputation of the high qualities which adorn your excellency's character, and of the prudent and beneficent actions which have distinguished your excellency's administration of affairs at Canton, has spread far and near, raising admiration in all classes of persons. I respect and esteem your excellency. I therefore doubt not that it has been your excellency's study to do justice to the injured merchants of my country, to punish the evil-doers, and to place the commerce of the British nation on a footing at once mutually secure and honorable, to the subjects of both empires who are engaged in it.

“I am sure your excellency cannot have approved, and will be ready to disavow, the violent, unjust, and indecent proceedings which the subordinate officers at Canton have been led into during your excellency's absence: it will give me joy to hear that your excellency's wisdom has anticipated my hopes and wishes in this respect, and your excellency's reputation will be increased a hundred fold by such a restoration of affairs. May God grant that such has been the issue!

“Your excellency knows that the customs of nations differ. When the subjects of your excellency's august sovereign go abroad to other countries, they are no longer the subjects of the paternal solicitude of the mighty ruler of China. It is not so with the ships and merchants of my sovereign's dominions. Wheresoever they go, they are the objects of his care, and he watches, with equal anxiety, their conduct and the treatment they experience. If they do what is wrong, he is ready to punish them, and to grant redress to the injured. If others commit injustice or violence towards them, he feels it as an offense against himself, and makes it his study to procure from all nations that his subjects shall be treated with respect, and obtain justice according to their deserts, so long as they act in conformity to the principles of justice and equity.

“I am the governor-general, on the part of my sovereign, of a large empire. The extent of territory and the number of provinces and islands under my rule, the resources they possess, the number and wealth of the inhabitants, the disciplined armies maintained, and the ships and commerce which visit and enrich the various harbors and cities, cannot be unknown to your excellency. It is my duty to watch over the concerns of my country in all this part of the world, and to interpose with the authority and power I possess, to secure the merchants of the British nation from injustice and oppression, so far as my influence extends, and the means at my disposal may allow. It is on this account that the members of the British factory at Canton have represented to me the injuries and oppressions they have suffered. I entreat of your excellency, if they should deem it necessary

to appeal to your wisdom and justice, to give to their wrongs a fair and candid consideration. You will thus confer on me a personal obligation, and will relieve me from the anxiety, with which I should view the necessity of considering what further measures of support, the aggrieved merchants have a right to expect at my hand. I beg of your excellency to accept the assurance of my high consideration,

(Signed)

W. C. BENTINCK."

2d. The Canton Register, No. 1, volume fifth, this day published, details the particulars of the presentation of lord William Bentinck's letter, which took place on the 31st of December, at the imperial landing-place, by captain Freemantle. The Register also announced the arrival off Macao, on the 29th ult., of H. B. M. sloop-of-war Wolf, captain Hamley, with dispatches from his excellency sir Edward Owen, naval commander-in-chief in the East Indies.

7th. On this day the governor of Canton, having refused to give any direct reply to lord William Bentinck's letter, issued an edict, addressed to the hong merchants. This edict, elicited by an address from the chief of the British factory, contains the following indirect reply. His excellency says :

On the 28th day of the 11th month of the current year, was received an official document presented by Freemantle, a naval officer sent by the said nation, concerning the lieut.-governor of Canton breaking down and removing the landing-place and wall in front of the factory's barbarian hall. Also about insulting the picture of the nation's sovereign, earnestly craving redress, &c.

At that time I, the minister and governor, issued my authoritative decisions as follows :

"On examining it is found that, outside the city of Canton, there is a factory barbarian hall. It was built by native hong-merchants, and is rented by the English chief and others, who come up to Canton, and have there a temporary lodging ; it is by no means a hall that the said nation has itself placed there (or purchased). The landing-place before the factory was also built by the hong-merchants to facilitate the sending off and landing cargo. During the 7th year of T'áukwáng, the hong-merchants clandestinely added to the landing-place, and surrounded it by a wall, enclosing too large a space ; and did not petition government, and wait for an authoritative decision to act in obedience thereto. Then I, the minister and governor, by inquiry found out the circumstance, and sent the prefect to go and examine the place, and commanded it to be broken down and removed. After this, the hong-merchants procrastinated and did not break it up, but repeatedly presented petitions earnestly craving—so that, year after year, it still remained as before. This offense was all owing to the stupidity of the hong-merchants, and did not implicate the said nation. During the spring of this year, after I, the minister and governor, had gone forth from Canton city ;—in consequence of a person stating to the emperor that the barbarian factory had clandestinely built a landing-place, a secret order from the emperor was received by the lieut.-governor to examine and act ; therefore, it was instantly ordered to be destroyed. And the lieut.-governor stated the facts, of his going in person and destroying it, to the emperor. From this it may be seen, that it was by no means the lieut.-governor's

intention to stir up reprehension. And, whilst he was giving orders for the destruction (of this place), he was acting in implicit obedience to a secret order. How could he previously let the said nation's chief and others know? Besides, that which was destroyed was the surrounding wall which the hong-merchants had clandestinely built. The hong-merchants alone were the parties to be punished—there was no chastisement extended to the said chief and others. All you English merchants—what was there unequitable done to you? Further, at the time, the rooms in the factory and utensils were not in the least injured or knocked about; manifestly there was no unjust oppression of the nation.

“The hong-merchants did, at an early day, rebuild the stone steps and quay in the same manner as they formerly were, and it is convenient for landing and shipping cargo. Afterwards, also, the hong-merchants petitioned and entreated that open rails might be placed, which might be opened or shut as required. Already has the hoppo made a communication to the lieutenant-governor to allow it; so that there will be a still further defense, and not the least impediment to commerce. Thus there, no doubt, may be, as formerly, mutual tranquillity.

“As to what is said concerning insulting the picture of the sovereign of that nation;—it is found that the said chief and others, some time ago presented a petition, about the cloth being violently torn down from the king's picture; and the lieutenant-governor immediately gave, clearly and distinctly, his authoritative reply—saying, that he would not trample even on a child unless he had offended the laws, and how then could he lightly enter into peoples' factory, and lightly insult the picture of their nation's king! &c. Thus it may be seen that nothing of the kind occurred. It is right to order the said chief and others to take the lieutenant-governor's authoritative reply, transcribe it entire, and send it to the said nation to read—that no doubts or suspicions may remain. To sum up all;—the said nation has come to Canton to an open market upwards of a hundred years; and has had to look up with gratitude to the great emperor for his abundant liberality and profound benevolence in stooping down to bestow compassion; and there has been, for a long period, mutual tranquillity. It is necessary that the chief, and other supracargoes who reside at Canton, for the general management of the commerce, should be intelligent persons who understand business; implicitly adhering to established customs, and not listening to the insidious suggestions of Chinese traitors. The celestial empire's graciousness and politeness are constant. It decidedly will not despise or ill-treat any. I, also, the minister and governor, look up and imitate the great emperor's infinite tenderness to men from remote regions, and decidedly will never cease to observe their reverence and submission, so as to preserve all entire. For this purpose, these perspicuous, explicit, orders are issued. And the hong-merchants are commanded to take these orders and deliver them to the English nation's chief and others, that they may transfer the orders to the said nation's naval captain, that he may promulgate them for the information of the said nation's civil and military, every one of them, so that they all may hear and know. This will do.”

The above authoritative decisions were issued on the 1st day of the 12th month. But the said chief and others procrastinated, and would not receive them; and again petitioned that an officer might be dispatched to give a written document in return. Strange they do not know that, when the envoys of foreign nations have presented petitionary documents, it has always been the case that the hong-merchants were commanded to communicate the orders to the chief

that he might promulgate them for obedience thereto; it has never been the case that a written document was given in return. On this occasion, I, the minister and governor, have already given my authoritative decisions perspicuously. It is incumbent on the said chief and others to take the authoritative decisions which have been issued, and promulgate them for information. Why do they, again and a third time, obstinately refuse to transmit the injunctions, and dun with requests to give a written document in return? Exceedingly does it indicate refractory stupidity! Uniting the above, I again issue these orders, and require the hong-merchants to deliver them to the said chief and others, that they may transmit the orders to the said naval captain, that he may promulgate them for the information of the said nation's civil and military, and cause them all to know them fully. As to the said naval captain availing himself of the north wind that now blows, and returning on an early day—let him make haste and set sail. It is by no means the case that I, the minister and governor, have not taken the said nation's document, and clearly and fully given my authoritative decision in reply. These are the commands. *Can. Reg. Jan. 16th.*

13th. Dispatches for the admiral, on the Indian station, left Canton to be forwarded by the Wolf, and captain Freemantle at the same time proceeded to rejoin his ship (the Challenger) at Lintin.

19th. Charles Marjoribanks, esq., late president of the select committee of the honorable E. I. Company's factory, sailed for England. and J. F. Davis, esq., succeeded to the presidency.

February 2d. There being an eclipse of the sun, his excellency Chú, the lieutenant-governor, went into mourning for it this day.

5th. A rebellion broke out on the northwest frontiers of this province, among wild tribes of mountaineers.

9th. The governor published the following edict, regarding opium, addressed to the hong merchants.

“Opium is a spreading poison,—inexhaustible;—its injurious effects are extreme. Often has it been severely interdicted, as appears on record. But of late, the various ships of barbarians which bring opium, all anchor, and linger about at Lintin, in the outer ocean, and, exclusive of cargo ships, there are appointed barbarian ships, in which opium is deposited and accumulated, and there it is sold by stealth. That place is in the midst of the great ocean, and to it there are four passages and eight communications (i. e. it is accessible from every quarter). Not only do traitorous banditti of this province go thither, and in boats make clandestine purchases, but, from many places, in various provinces, vessels come by sea, under pretence of trading, to Lintin; and in the dark, buy opium dirt, which they set sail with, and carry off: as, for example, from Hiámun (or Amoy) in Fukien, Ningpò in Chèkiáng, and Tientsin in Chílí provinces &c. And there are native vagabonds, who clandestinely open opium furnaces; then traitorous merchants from outside (or other provinces) first go to Canton shops, and secretly agree about the price; next make out a bond and buy;—proceedings which are direct and gross violations of existing prohibitions.

“At present, some one in the capital, has represented the affair to the emperor, and strict orders have been respectfully received from his majesty. to

investigate, consult, and exterminate, by cutting off the source of the evil. I, the cabinet-minister and governor, have met and consulted with the lieutenant-governor, and we have, with veneration, reported our sentiments to the emperor. We have, besides, written to the governments of Chihí and the other provinces, that they may search and prosecute,—as is on record.

“Uniting the above, an order is hereby issued to the hong-merchants, that they may forthwith obey accordingly. They are commanded to expostulate with earnestness, and persuade the barbarians of the several nations, telling them that, hereafter, when coming to Canton to trade, they must not, on any account, bring opium concealed in the ships’ holds, nor appoint vessels to be opium depôts at Lintin, in the outside ocean, hoping thereby to sell it by stealth. If they dare intentionally to disobey, the moment it is discovered, positively shall the said barbarian ships have their hatches sealed,—their selling and buying put a stop to, and an expulsion inflicted, driving them away to their own country; and, for ever after, shall they be disallowed to come to trade; that thereby punishment may be manifested. On this affair, a strict interdict has been respectfully received from imperial authority: and the hong-merchants must honestly exert their utmost efforts, to persuade to a total cutting off of the clandestine introduction of opium dirt. Let there not be the least trifling or carelessness, for, if opium be again allowed to enter the interior, it will involve them in serious criminality. Oppose not! These are the commands.” *Can. Reg. 17th March.*

11th. A dispatch reached the governor of Canton, asking for assistance against the rebellious mountaineers.

15th. The Indian cruiser Clive left China for Bombay, H. B. M. ship Challenger having returned to Macao from a short cruise among the neighboring islands.

27th. The British bark lord Amherst, captain Rees, sailed for the east coast of China, H. H. Lindsay and Rev. C. Gutzlaff passengers.

March 8th. The Canton Register of this date says, the sun has not shone on the provincial city for about thirty days.

9th. H. B. M. ship Cruiser, captain Parker, sailed from China for Calcutta.

13th. The following memorial, addressed to the emperor by the provincial authorities at Canton, was received at Macao this day.

“The governor of Canton and Kwángsí, Lí; the lieutenant-governor of Canton, Chú; and the commissioner of duties for the port of Canton, Chung; memorialize, in obedience to the imperial will, requiring them to examine and deliberate. For this, they respectfully present this memorial in reply, and, looking upwards, pray the sacred inspection thereof. We have received from the ministers of the Privy Council, a letter stating that an imperial edict has been received; as follows:

“A person has made a prepared memorial, concerning the accumulating illegality of opium smoking; and requesting the total eradication of the root of it. He states: ‘The foreign ships which clandestinely bring opium-dirt to Canton, have dared to station in the offing of Táyú shan (great fish hill), near the Bogue,

other ships for storing up and accumulating it, which are called 'opium godowns.' There are also foreign eyes (or commanders) of war vessels, called 'convoys of the merchandize,' anchored in the same place; and they connect and associate themselves with native villains, who open places under the name of money-changers' shops where they secretly keep and sell the opium-dirt. These, which are called 'great furnaces,' are numerous at the provincial capital; for instance, in the street Liuenhing kiái, by the thirteen factories. Traitorous merchants repair to these shops, and there with the foreigners, decide on the price, and make out a bond, that when they go to the 'godowns,' the opium may be delivered to them. This they term 'writing a chit!' Further, there are vessels called kwái-hái 'fast-shoe,' for carrying on the smuggling in a general way, which come and go, as if flying, and are hence designated 'winged!' These vessels always move during the night; and when passing any of the custom-houses, if they happen to be followed and pursued by the cruising vessels, they have the presumption to fire on them with musketry and guns. The officers and the custom-houses dare not make any inquiries; nor do they report to the magistrates, for them to inflict punishment; and the smugglers therefore go on to excess without fear or dread. Of this class of 'fast-shoe' vessels, there are now from 100 to 200; and whatever cargo is sent from the 'godown' to the 'furnace' is all carried by them; all the cruisers unite together with them in committing illegalities, and have each their share of the profits, for which they protect and defend them in smuggling; so that the illegalities become still greater. The places to which the opium purchased is taken off, are Amoy in Fukien, Tientsin in Chílí; and the two departments of Luichan and Kingchaw, (Hainan and the mainland opposite) in Canton. For all these places opium is obtained by bonds for its delivery, made out at the 'furnaces,' and taken to the 'godowns.' All the other provinces for which it is clandestinely purchased, have it carried into port and taken beyond the frontiers of the province by the 'fast-shoe' vessels. The passes they must go through in taking it beyond the frontiers are Tien kwánsin, Lán-shi-sin, Tsz'tung pass, and the port of Lò-tsung in Nánhái district; Hwángpú in Hiángshán district; Sínánsin, and Lúpán fan in Sánshui district, &c. From the 'great furnaces,' they are taken in portions throughout the interior, and everywhere, traitorous people form connections with the money-seeking attendants of the public offices, and open private establishments called 'small furnaces.' In all places cities, villages, market-towns, camps, and stations, these exist. On inquiry, I find that for the one article of opium dirt clandestinely bought and sold there goes abroad of sycee silver, every year, not under several millions. This is to take the useful wealth of the country and exchange it for an injurious article from beyond seas. The prevalence of the poison is without end, the consumption of wealth extreme.

"Opium is a very prevalent poison. Already edicts have been repeatedly issued, giving general commands to the governors and lieut.-governors of all the provinces, each, according to the circumstances of the place, to establish regulations for the strict interdiction and prohibition thereof. But opium comes chiefly from beyond sea, and is accumulated at Canton; if the source whence it comes is not cut off, this would be to neglect the root, and attend only to the branches:—though, within the country, the regulations against it be strict and severe, yet, on inquiry, it will be found, that they are no advantage to the object. A person has now presented this memorial. Whether his statements of the illegalities be

according to the real circumstances or not, let Lí and his colleagues examine truly and fully. Also let them, with their whole minds consider and deliberate how to prevent the opium dirt from being clandestinely imported, or clandestinely sold on the seas, and how to prevent the foreigners having any other ships beside merchant ships. The source whence it comes must be decidedly cut off, in order to eradicate the evil. It must not be permitted to prevail in the country, that future calamities may be prevented. Take this edict, and enjoin it on Lí and Chá, that they may enjoin it on Chung, and all may make themselves acquainted with it. Respect this."

"There was also received this addition in vermilion (i. e. by the imperial hand). 'If the said governor and his colleagues can exert their whole mind and strength to remove from the centre of civilization (i. e. China) this great evil; their merit will not be small. To strenuousness let them still add strenuousness. Respect this!'" *Can. Reg., August 2d.*

15th. H. B. M. ship Challenger, captain Freemantle, sailed from China for Calcutta.

20th. H. B. M. ship Cruizer sailed from China for Madras. She arrived on the 9th from Calcutta, (but did not sail for that port, as erroneously stated above on page 7.)

April 7th. In the Canton Register, of this date, it is remarked that the rebellious mountaineers were becoming more and more formidable. The leader styles himself the Golden Dragon.

11th. Chung, the hoppo of Canton, issued an edict forbidding foreign ships to remain at Lintin, and requiring those there to depart.

May. The first number of the Chinese Repository was published on the 31st, the last day of this month. It gave a detailed account of the rise and progress of the rebellion on the borders of the provinces of Kwángtung, Kwángsí, and Húnán. Large numbers of the troops that had been called into the field were found unfit for service, having been enfeebled by the use of opium.

The provinces of Chekiáng, Kiángsí, A'nhwui, and Húpe were at that time suffering from a famine caused by inundations. See vol. I.\* pp. 30, 31. Also *Can. Reg., June 15th, p. 58.*

18th. The U. S. A. frigate Potomac, commodore Downes, arrived in China, having visited Qualla Batu on her way hither.

29th. The Peking Gazette contains an account of a great victory gained over the rebels on the frontiers of Húnán. Vol. I. p. 111.

31st. The H. C. sloop Coote arrived in China bringing a private dispatch for the select committee. "From the tone of indifference, with which the late rupture with the Chinese has been regarded in England, nothing can be hoped for that might rescue British subjects

\* Note. Where only the volume and page are specified the references are understood to be made to the Chinese Repository.

in this country from the anomalous and helpless condition in which they have so long remained." Can. Reg., June 15th.

June. The rebellion in the highlands still continued to be the engrossing topic of inquiry at Canton, both among natives and foreigners, the rebel army mustering 30,000 strong.

2d. The governor of Canton, Li Hungpin, embarked, with a small body of troops as an escort for Lienchau, and reached that place on the 11th.

During this month two new hong's were established for the transaction of business with foreigners, one called *Tungshun*, the other *Háng-ta-tung*.

5th. The U. S. A. frigate *Potomac*, commodore Downes, sailed from China for the islands of the Pacific.

25th. Fighting with the mountaineers commenced on the 20th, and continued on five successive days, when 2000 of the imperial forces were left dead on the field. Vol. I. p. 78.

July 23d. A detachment of troops passed through Canton on their way to the highlands.

28th. Another body of troops passed the city on their way to join the imperial forces on the highlands.

The Canton Register of the 18th contains a translation of a curious paper placarded in the streets of Ningpo, giving a brief account of English character.

August 3d. The preceding evening gave indications of an approaching storm, the wind was from the northward; the thermometer stood at 92°, and the barometer began to fall from about 29.60 or 70. On the morning of this day the breeze rapidly freshened, and the barometer continued to fall till it stood at 28.10, or by some instruments to 27.90, when the typhoon was at its height. The destruction caused by this storm was very great. Vol. I. p. 156.

15th. Two imperial commissioners Hi-ngan and Húshing, arrived at Lienchau, to cooperate with governor Li, in the war against the rebels. Vol. I. p. 208.

28th. Another small body of troops left Canton for the highlands, which would increase the imperial forces to about 15,000 fighting men. Vol. I. p. 158.

30th. Two literary examiners, Ching Ngantsi and Hing Fushán, arrived in Canton from Peking.

31st. A woman named Cháng, the wife of Wáng Akwai, living at Whampoa, presented her husband with three sons, in consequence of which the parents received ten taels of silver (\$13.33) from the magistrate of the district. Vol. I. p. 208.



September 2d. The triennial examination of the young *litérati* commenced, at Canton.

5th. The bark *Lord Amherst*, captain Rees, returned from her voyage of observation along the coast of China.

Mr. Plowden having returned to China, resumed his place as chief of the E. I. Company's factory, Messrs. Davis and Daniell being the other members of the select committee.

9th. A fire occurred in Canton, at the residence of one of the subordinate examiners of the literary graduates; it originated with the smoking of opium.

October. The rebellion in the highlands was reported to have been entirely subdued.

T. R. Colledge, esq. gives a narrative of the Ophthalmic hospital, which commenced under his care in Macao in the year 1827. Vol. II., p. 270.

15th. A dispatch was received by the two imperial commissioners, approving of their conduct, but degrading governor Li. His excellency's family left Canton the same day, for their home in Kiangsi; and he himself, having delivered up the seals of his office to the chief commissioner, set out on his journey to Peking, there to be put on trial. Yang Yuchun, Yu Teptiao, Yang Fang late commissioner at Canton, and Yu Puyun, late commander-in-chief in Chekiang, were conspicuous leaders against the rebels. Vol. I. p. 247.

November 6th. Lu Kwan, late governor of the two lake provinces, Hupe and Hunan, having been appointed to the gubernatorial office in Canton, left Lienchau for the provincial city.

8th. The U. S. A. ship *Peacock*, captain Geisinger, arrived in China from Sumatra and Manila, having on board Mr. Edmund Roberts, diplomatic agent from the cabinet at Washington.

20th. Rumors in Canton were current that the late governor Li was dead, but whether he had died by his own hand or by the emperor's order was uncertain.

27th. At ten o'clock at night was announced the decision on the forty-nine fortunate candidates, out of several thousands, who had competed for the second military order or rank, viz.: that of *Promoted men*.

December 13th. The flag of France—the tricolor—was hoisted by Mr. Gernaert, the French consul, in front of the French hong, after an interval of about thirty years.

15th. Lu Kwan, the new governor, lately from the two lake provinces and Lienchau, made his entrance into the city of Canton, with the usual formalities. Lu was then 60 years of age.

The particulars of an attack on Mr. Lindsay and others, while returning to Macao from the Lappa, are detailed in the Canton Register of the 20th December. Mr. Lindsay was very severely wounded by an ax.

A rebellion in Formosa was reported during the month, and a large body of troops from the main were sent across the channel for its suppression.

*January 1st, 1833.* The rumors concerning the rebellion in Formosa continue current in Canton. About this time proclamations were issued by the provincial authorities, concerning a fleet of piratical boats, which had come up from Cochiuchina: two boats were taken, and the prisoners declared that the whole number of boats was more than ninety. *Can. Reg., 10th Jan.*

*7th.* The exportation of spelter, or tutenague, was forbidden by an order from the Board of Revenue, on the recommendation of the late governor Lí. *Can. Reg., 24th Jan.*

*18th.* A report from Fukien reached Canton, that the imperial troops had been repulsed in attempting to land on Formosa, and 1300 killed. Five thousand troops were, in consequence of this defeat, ordered from this province. Vol. I. p. 380.

*February.* The rebellion in Formosa produced so much concern in Peking, that the governor of Fukien, with two imperial commissioners, were ordered to take the field in person, and bring the war to a speedy close. The foreign ships on the coasts attract the attention of the imperial government.

*15th.* A gazette of this date contains the decision of the emperor on the case of the late governor Lí, sending him into banishment to Oroumtsi. Vol. I. 470.

*March.* Early in this month it was reported that the rebellion was suppressed, in Formosa, by the virtue of money, rather than by the force of arms.

*14th.* Chú, the lieut.-governor of Canton, member of the Military Board, of the Censorate, &c., &c., issued the following proclamation, which, while it affords a very correct idea of his own character, gives us an equally faithful view of that of the people.

“Chú, &c., &c., hereby issues proclamation for the purpose of correcting public morals; and delivering strict admonitions. In the acts of government, moral instructions and the infliction of punishments are mutually assisting. But punishments should come after the act—instructions should go before. That neither should be neglected has long been decided. Two years have elapsed since my arrival at my official station in Canton, and I have observed the multitudinous

robberies and thefts therein. Streets and lanes are never tranquil. Daily, have I led the local officers to search and seize, so that we have not had strength for anything else; but the spirit of robbery has not, even till now, ceased. This has arisen from my defective virtue, the smallness of my ability, and the inequality in my conduct of majesty and mercy. I feel ashamed of myself. But, I consider, that luxury and extravagance are the causes of hunger and cold; and from thence robberies and thefts proceed. The learned gentry are at the head of the common people, and to them the villagers look up. If they do not sincerely issue educational commands, to cause the public morals to revert to regularity and economy, so that sons and younger brothers may gradually learn to be sincere and respectful: then, where is that which has long been considered the best device for a radical reform and a source-purifying process in a country? Availing myself of this doctrine, I shall select a few of the most important topics, and proclaim them perspicuously below. That which I hope is that all you learned gentry, and all old men among the people, will, from this time and afterwards make a work of stirring and brushing up your spirits, to become leaders of the people; and to assist and supply that in which I am defective. When there are native vagabonds in a district, who oppose what is good, and plan with acts of disobedience, I shall order the local magistrate to punish them severely, but still scribes and policemen must not be allowed to make pretexts, and thus create disturbance. Alas! those who will not be concerned about the future, must one day have trouble near at hand. This, I, the lieutenant-governor, distinctly perceive, is the source of nefarious conduct. My mind is full of regret on the subject, and I will not be afraid to iterate instructions, and issue my commandments for the sake of the land. Ye learned gentry and elders of the people, respectfully listen to my words. Despise not! A respectful proclamation.

*First.* Exhortation and persuasive ought to be extensively diffused. The national family has appointed officers from provincial governors and lieutenant-governors down to district magistrates, who hold the station of guides and shepherds; and whose duty it is equally to renovate, and to lead the people. How can they throw their faults off on other people! Although sons and younger brothers may be deficient in respect, it is because fathers and elder brothers have not previously taught them. And how can the learned gentry in villages and hamlets, lanes and neighborhoods, shut their eyes or view occurrences as not concerning them! The teaching of the magistrate is interrupted by his being sometimes present and sometimes absent. The teaching of a learned gentleman is continuous by his constant presence. Here he was born, and grew up. He is perfectly acquainted with the public morals—what is beneficial and what is prejudicial. Moreover, he knows perfectly the roots of the mulberry, which join neighbors' houses; and the altar tree, whose shade is common to all. And, still more, he feels every pain and pleasure that is felt by any of his clan. To fathers, he can speak of tender heartedness; to sons, he can speak of filial duty. He can exhibit his instructions appropriately to every man, and convey them delicately in the slightest conversation. With half a word he can dissipate an intricate feud. It is easy for him to avail himself of his influence, and persuade to what is right.

“Learned gentry read the useful books of sages and worthies; and for the national family they should be useful men. If to-day they are living in the country, instructors of morals and examples of propriety, another day they will fill offi-

cial stations; following what is good, and obtaining the highest recompense. Being abroad and at home makes a temporary difference, but the incumbent duty in both stations is the same. At home, manifesting the principles of good government, is also being in the government. I, the lieutenant-governor in patrolling and soothing this region, am always toiling hither and thither about public affairs; I cannot get time to grasp the hand, and hold conversation with the learned gentry, and be always exhorting and exciting each other; but sometime, when I obtain an interview with you, I shall issue my commands, that you may enjoin those commands on other gentry; that every one may instruct his own neighborhood, and all correct their own kindred. When one village is renovated, it will exhibit beautiful morals. By union, scores of villages will exhibit the same beautiful morals. Then a whole district will, in every house, become the same. Scores of districts will exhibit beautiful morals, and every house in the whole province will become the same. Then he who carries a heavy burden will only have to eal, and be sure to have help, like Tsiángpi of old; and when fording a stream, and in danger, he will only have to cry out, and some friend will come to his aid.

“He alone who has no blemish himself; can perfectly mend others. That which I hope, is that the virtuous will take the lead of the vicious. Only the good man will receive entirely the advice given him: None ought, on account of talents possessed, to reject those who are not talented. In ancient times, Yenkiun piug let fall the screen at Chingtú, and all the men of Shu were renovated. Chingtsz'mei himself ploughed at the mouth of the valley, and all the people of Kwányú followed his example. When a scholar and good man girds up his loins, and walks firmly, he becomes the leader of all in the country. No doubt, when people look up at his gate, they will desist from their contentions; when they hear his name, those who are wrong will feel ashamed. In all you, learned gentry, I have substantial hopes.

“*Secondly.* Plainness and economy should be greatly esteemed. Since I, the soother of the people, came to my present office, I have for two years observed and investigated the state of things among the people at Canton. I have looked at their airs, and inquired about their customs. I have secretly indulged intense sorrow; and been filled with extreme regret. And for nothing more than to see useful property thrown away for useless purposes; to see limited strength wasted on projects from which no benefit could accrue. In country places, the lasting occupations of husbandry and mulberry culture are still attended to with a spirit approaching to simplicity; but, in the town of Canton, at Fuhshan, and at all the places where markets are held, and official people live, there is a strife and emulation to exceed in gaiety and extravagance. At every anniversary of the birthday of a god; or when plays are performed at masses for departed shades; or thanksgivings given for divine energies exerted in behalf of any one; or grateful processions with prayers are carried round, (all of which are what propriety does not interdict,) every one wants to boast of excelling, and to fight for great expense; one imitates another, and in a worse degree. Some even go the extreme of erecting lofty and variegated pavilions; and for a great distance rearing flowery palaces. Fire trees and silver flowers fill the streets and stop the lanes. Men and women assemble promiscuously, greatly to the detriment of the public manners. The sums expended must be reckoned by thousands and tens of thousands. And, in a few days, the whole is of no more use than mire or sand, and

is thrown away like a child's grass dog. Moreover, a blast may set on fire and cause a conflagration, which will occasion the resentments of myriads of families. It cannot be that these things emanate from the wishes of the many. They must be led into error by "divine vagabonds" (i. e. persons who make a pretext from serving the gods to serve themselves).

"Consider—the shopmen in a street all live by a little trade; their origin is not bigger than a fly's head; their end a mere trifle; and the profits they gain are small. But, in a moment, it is spent on wind and flame, and thrown away for useless regrets. Heaven's ways hate self-sufficiency; demons and gods abominate a plethory. To consider such services as prayers must be followed by divine reprehension. I, the lieutenant-governor, am in my own person economical and simple, that I may be an example to the people. It is my sincere desire to make my nursing to consist in giving no trouble; and to teach by my own mode of living. This is what you learned gentry and common people all know, and all have seen.

"Hereafter, when any anniversary of a god's birthday occurs, there is no objection to your going to a temple to suspend lanterns, and hang up ornaments, offering sacrifices with abundance and cleanliness. But, as to the street exhibitions, you must not listen to the divine vagabonds, who make pretexts to collect money, and gather together men and women promiscuously. If such people assemble, the district constables and street elders must be responsible. The learned gentry are permitted to proceed summarily, and report them to the local magistrate for punishment; to pull back again the people from the regions of sterile custom. As to all causes of assuming the cap (or toga), marrying wives, or burying parents, with the sacrificial rites attendant thereon—whether poor or rich—all should have a tender feeling for commodities; and a tender feeling for subsequent enjoyment (i. e. avoid all waste). The said learned gentry also should substantiate the wish of me, the lieutenant-governor, to correct the people, and instruct them in morals—should advise them to substitute plainness for extravagance, and by economy nourish wealth: so that the people of a year of plenty, may so hoard that plentiful year's wealth, that the people of a year of scarcity may look up to a year of plenty's accumulations. Would not this be beautiful! Ah! governmental love to the people, is not so good as the people's love to themselves! Would the people but love and compassionate their own persons and families, where would be the occasion of their waiting till other persons laid plans for them! And if reciprocally acting, they thus led the fashion they might govern sweetly, and never know discomfort. Using these topics, I have lucidly and earnestly proclaimed them, that all might hear and know; wishing that none will tread the steps of their former iniquities; but all practice to the utmost good morals." *Can. Reg., April 13th, 1833.*

16th. A document was sent up to the emperor, regarding foreign vessels on the coast, deprecating their appearance there, and pleading inability to prevent it.

"A document sent up to the emperor, on the 10th of March, contains a recapitulation of all that has been, and of all that can be said, upon the subject of foreign ships going on coasting expeditions. This report is drawn up by the joint labor of the governor, lieutenant-governor, títuh and hoppo, who (as well as old governor Lí) have examined the matter, and given their opinion accordingly. It was called forth by the statement of Ná-urh-king ih, lieutenant-governor of Shántung

province, made to the emperor in consequence of the Lord Amherst having been in his jurisdiction, and endeavoring to trade. There is nothing new in it:—we have heard the substance, in the same words, over and over again. Lí, the tíuh, consider it as a matter of impossibility to prevent ships from proceeding to the northeast coast, since the ocean is so very wide, and he has found out that vessels may proceed thither direct, without touching in Canton province. But he is exercising the utmost vigilance to prevent ships from proceeding, by way of Canton, to the northern ports. He sends for that purpose cruisers to keep a sharp lookout, both on the coast and open sea, and especially at the frontier of Fukien and Canton provinces. Yet, at the same time, he acknowledges, that a ship, even when arrested in her course, can again retrace her steps. He therefore orders his officers to pursue and drive any away, and at all events to send immediate notice to all officers along the coast, that they may be enabled to arrest her progress, and to send her back to Canton. If it is found out, that the vessel comes by way of Canton, the naval officers are responsible, and their neglect of duty will be reported to the emperor.

“The hoppo has examined in the matter of trade. He finds that the hong-merchants are just in their dealings, according to their own statement; that the reduction of the port duties, three years ago, has roused the barbarian merchants to gratitude, for the favor bestowed by the great emperor who shows compassion towards distant foreigners. In consequence of these regulations, there came more than twenty English vessels two years ago. Up to the 17th of Jan. of this year there had been already twenty-six ships. The Company’s trade had been carried on as customary; the duties paid; and everything was going on prosperously, and upon a firm footing. Country and other barbarian ships participated in the trade, and had nothing to complain of. He considers therefore the pretence of transferring the trade to other ports, on account of the injustice done to foreign merchants, as quite futile; and as a mere cloak to open a trade with other provinces where the commodities yield a greater profit. But, in case the hong-merchants acted unjustly, the barbarian merchants were at liberty to petition government, which would take due care to investigate the matter. They have therefore no reason to creep like rats into the seas of Chekiáng and Shántung. According to the established regulations of the celestial empire, their trade is restricted solely to Canton, and they are not allowed to go to other provinces, from whence they will return, after having toiled to no purpose, and involved themselves in guilt.

“To take away all grounds of complaint, which might give rise to similar expeditions, in opposition to the ancient laws of the celestial empire, all the above named officers will bestow their utmost care in scrutinizing, whether the naval officers commit the least negligence in the performance of their duty; whether the hong-merchants, or any other merchants commit the slightest act of injustice in their commercial dealings; or whether the custom-house officers take more than the reduced tariff permits; they will, if found out, be reported to the emperor, that they may serve as a warning. The barbarian merchants may thus look up with composure to ‘the holy lord,’ who cherishes the utmost compassion towards foreigners.” *Can. Reg.*, May 31st, 1833.

27th. By the Peking gazette of this date it appears that another son has been born to the emperor, who is to be named *Yihin*, i. e. ‘Great and continued joy.’ *Can. Reg.*, July 15th.

*April.* Peking gazettes, that reached Canton during this month, contain accounts of recent military operations against freebooters on the frontiers of Shensí.

The exposed condition of the river leading to Peking, having been pointed out to the emperor, his majesty ordered Kíshen the governor of the province, to examine into the state of the defenses at Tientsin. He did so, and reported against repairs, which report was accepted. Vol. I., p. 512.

*28th.* A fire broke out in the city of Tientsin, and more than a thousand houses were destroyed. The houses were chiefly low, being built of mud.

*May.* Letters were received in Canton, reporting that an insurrection had broken out in Sz'chuen.

*22d.* The following proclamation, regarding the importation of foreign rice, we borrow from the Canton Register.

“Lú, the governor, Chú, the lieutenant-governor, and Chung, the hoppo, order the hong-merchants and others, that they make themselves acquainted with the following:—

“The population of Canton province is dense, the merchants are numerous; there reigned formerly abundance; but now the shore and great ocean are ploughed by numerous fishermen and peasants (verbally by threefold fishing and sevenfold occupation—cultivation), and the grain is not sufficient for the annual consumption. Heretofore, we have supplied the wants from the western provinces. But if there happened to be a year of scarcity and dearth, when nothing could be imported, the price of food would rise considerably, and we would also stand in want of rice from foreign countries. We find, upon examination, that, during the reigns of Kienlung and Kiáking all foreign rice ships had to pay no duties upon their cargoes, in order to show compassion, and to invite them hither. Our predecessors, the governor Yuen, the lieutenant-governor Chin, and the hoppo Tá, renewed this privilege during the 4th year of the reign of Táukwáng. But the foreign rice vessels, which have hitherto entered the port to dispose of their rice cargo, avoided only the entry-port fees; but were not allowed, after they had accomplished their sales and were returning to their country, to export any cargo. Those barbarian merchants had on their return no goods to ballast the ship, and it was difficult for them to stand against winds and waves: moreover, they could make very little profit.

“The local government, therefore, which cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners, has implored the holy favor (imperial favor) to grant to the barbarian ships of all nations, that if they come without any other cargo but rice, to the port of Canton, as formerly, they shall not pay the entry port duties. Let the hong-merchants report how much rice they have brought, store it up in their hongs, and sell it according to the market price: After having disposed of it, allow these ships to take in an export cargo, and levy the export duties according to the same laws as upon the other barbarian ships. This will benefit the revenues, suit the people, and bring foreign business upon a firm footing, and all parties will be equally benefited.

"We have with profound respect received the imperial pleasure upon this subject; the matter is granted; and we have issued accordingly our explicit commands, that they may be obeyed, as is upon record. Barbarian merchants, who bring rice to the port of Canton, will thus have an equal profit upon their return cargoes. These barbarian merchants may therefore leap for joy, and go incessantly backwards and forwards. But the number of barbarian rice vessels, which repaired this year to the port of Canton, was not very considerable, and the whole amount of their imports is scarcely a tenth part of the rice which came from the west.

"We fear that the custom-house servants, and the boatmen of the revenue boats, exercise extortions under some pretence, beyond the legal duties which are to be levied, and thus prevent the barbarians from trading.

"It is found, upon examination, that the port clearance fees upon the exports, the fees for opening the bar, the direct duties, the fees for making up the difference in scales, and the liáng-táu's fees (grain department office), are levied upon rice ships, according to a fixed rate. Every ship has to pay for opening the bar and direct duties, 480 *taels*, 4 *m.* 2 *c.*; for the scale business 32 *taels*, 4 *m.* 2 *can.* 8 *cash*; as the fees of the grain department, 116 *taels*, 4 *m.* 2 *can.* 4 *cash*. The duty levied upon every ship will thus amount altogether to no more than 620 and odd *taels*. Besides this those in office ought not to levy any fees. The governor, lieutenant-governor and hoppo have however found out that the rice ships are subject to extortions, made in different ways, and under sundry names, beyond the expenses incurred for payment of the above mentioned duties. Now, these are the sordid fees of the men belonging to the custom-house, which they take to themselves.

"It is plain, that the barbarian merchants come a very long way to sell their rice at Canton, according to the ancient laws, which lessen the duties. There has since also been granted to them, upon representation, leave to return with a cargo to their country, not solely to procure subsistence for the inhabitants of the metropolis, but also to show superabundant compassion towards distant foreigners; how can you extort under any name, or in any way, more than what the customary duties and fees amount to? At the present moment, we give our explicit orders to those in office, in regard to the duties and fees which ought to be levied upon rice ships; all which are not in the tariff are strictly forbidden, and beyond this no extortions are permitted. In entering the port, the expenses are lessened, and on going out of the port, they have not to pay much. As soon as they have arrived here, they can dispose of their cargo, and quickly come back, and those barbarian merchants will make a very great profit. But what regards the inhabitants, who hoard up the rice, and the shopkeepers;—they know, that the foreign rice, on account of having suffered the moisture of the sea and winds, easily rots and spoils, and cannot be kept long. The shopkeepers only run after gain;—how can they then hoard it up, let the rice spoil, and suffer loss? Thus, those barbarian merchants will have no trouble in bringing it on, and the large dealers in disposing of it. Henceforth, the hong-merchants, who receive the rice, and the rice shopkeeper next, ought to give a chop that the value is paid at a stated time, and thus afford the barbarian ships opportunity of disposing soon of their cargo, and returning without interruption repeatedly. As soon as the rice has been taken out, it ought to be generally made known in all quarters, and the shopkeepers ought to sell it by retail, and dispose of it in small quantities, so as it shall be most convenient for the people. It is not confined to one place, nor can any monopoly be carried on in



it. The shopkeepers ought solely to vend it in and outside the city; they cannot export it out of the province. As often as the hong-merchants receive rice, they ought to send in a chop, stating the quantity, to the local officers, and the governor, lieutenant-governor, and hoppo's officers, who will examine it, and duly communicate it to the háu-kó, that he may hand it in to the said officers (the hoppo's clerks), that they are not to make money by extortion; but if they are found out, they will be reprimanded and degraded. Thus, there will be no longer any necessity for making new regulations against the growth of vile practices.

"We command at the same time the local officers, and the whole body of hong-merchants, to obey, whilst we add to this our explicit orders addressed to all the military belonging to the metropolis, and to all the soldiers and servants who guard the entrance, and to all the linguists of barbarian merchants of different nations—that they may duly acquaint themselves that, from the moment of this publication, every rice ship ought to pay the export duties and customs according to the established imperial tariff. The soldiers and servants of the custom-house, and the compradors, cannot by any means, or under any name, charge them by extra extortions. Yet, if they dare to disobey, they will be punished, prosecuted, and all banished.

"When the rice has entered the harbor, and passed the custom-house, let it be entirely disposed of, and let the hong-merchants and shopkeepers give notice of it, for the advantage of the people. But every shopkeeper, who retails it and sells it in small quantities, ought to confine himself to this province, to dispose of it—the exportation is not permitted. Everybody ought to obey this implicitly, and not slight this special proclamation.

"We have moreover issued explicit orders in addition to these, addressed to those merchants, that they immediately communicate commands to all the chiefs and barbarian principals of every nation, and to all the barbarian ships, that they jointly obey this. Do not oppose! A special order!" *Can. Reg., June 17th, 1833.*

*June.* Rumors were still abroad concerning insurgents and refugees in Formosa. Vol. II., p. 95.

Large numbers of poor people, driven by famine from their homes in Kiángsí, made their appearance at Canton; and in some instances, these hungry beggars in large gangs entered the foreign factories.

*10th.* The death of the empress, who had long been in a state of bad health, occurred this day at Peking. The usual honorary ceremonies were decreed. Vol. II., p. 142.

A Chinese Mohammedan,—a poor native of Tientsin, returned, *viâ* Bombay, from a pilgrimage to Mecca, after an absence of three years from Canton.

*17th.* A young woman in Canton, aged seventeen years, received sentence of death for crime of poisoning her uncle, and was immediately carried out to the place of execution, and there beheaded.

*23d.* Prospectus for a monthly periodical in the Chinese language was issued at Canton by the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff.

*July 5th.* The governor of Canton issued a proclamation declar-

ing, that all vessels trading to Canton, and bringing *cargoes of rice*, shall pay *only* the regular imperial duties on leaving the port, the measurement duties being remitted. *Can. Reg.*, 15th July.

An insurrection broke out in Cochinchina about this time, the particulars of which were given a letter of this date, written by a Chinese at the city of Saigon.

9th. Captain Bernardo Joze de Souza Soares Andreia, governor of Macao, arrived from Goa, and landed with the usual honors.

10th. A very destructive inundation occurred along the river near Canton, occasioned by a succession of heavy rains; at some places the water rose more than ten feet above the ordinary mark. Thousands of lives were lost.

11th. The select committee of the E. I. Co.'s factory withdrew the license under which the opium receiving ship Hercules was permitted to resort to China. This was countermanded by a second notice, dated the 25th. *Can. Reg.*

27th. The mercury in the thermometer at Canton stood at 96° for five hours, a scorching wind blowing at the same time from the north and west.

A Chinese man-of-war, while cruising off Hainan in February, having been driven down to Cochinchina by the northerly winds and currents, was sent back by the king under convoy.

August 1st. The first number of the monthly periodical, in the Chinese language, was this day published in Canton by Mr. Gutzlaff.

Under this date the governor of Canton issued an edict, forbidding the introduction of the other goods with cargoes of rice, in evasion of legal duties.

4th. Twenty-three men were beheaded this day at the usual place of public execution in Canton.

Yuen Yuen, formerly the governor of Canton, and afterwards holding the same office in Yunnán, becomes the sixth member of the cabinet. Vol. II., p. 192.

The hoppo Chung published an edict requiring all foreigners to leave Canton, and return home or go to Macao as soon as their business was finished—acting in obedience to old custom.

September 7th. Again Canton and its vicinity were inundated, the river rising far above its ordinary limits, and spreading devastation through fields and villages. The water at the gates of the foreign factories stood four or five feet high. The number of houses demolished in the city and suburbs was, according to an official report to the emperor, more than four thousand. Vol. II., p. 238.

An envoy from the court of Hué in CochinChina was expected to reach Peking early this month; he was to enter the Chinese borders on the 30th of March, and pass through the provinces of Kwángsí, Húpe, &c., to the court of Táukwáng. Vol. II., p. 240.

An earthquake was experienced early this month in Yunnán; report said the shocks continued on several successive days, and hundreds of people were destroyed. Vol. II., p. 288.

Locusts appeared in Kwángsí, coming from the north, and after traversing that province, they made an advance towards Canton. Orders were immediately issued for their extermination. Vol. II., p. 288.

*October.* Híngan and other high officers at court were recently reprimanded and degraded, for presuming to break in upon the retirement of their sovereign while in mourning for his imperial consort, in order to propose unprecedented amendments in the ceremonies of that mournful occasion. *Can. Reg., Oct. 24th.*

*20th.* Lieutenant-governor Chú, having obtained leave to retire on the plea of illness, left Canton.

Yáng, the late commissioner of justice, after residing in Canton for little more than a year, was recalled.

*November 5th.* H. B. M. ship *Magicienne*, capt. Plumridge, arrived in China, viâ Manila, and soon after sailed for India.

*25th.* Ye Yungchí, the famous village tyrant of Tungkwán, was executed at Canton, with 15 other criminals: Ye and three others were strangled, the remaining 12 were beheaded.

*December.* An imperial messenger reached Canton, to announce to the provincial authorities, that the remains of the late empress had been deposited in the imperial mausoleum.

It was also reported that his majesty had raised to the rank of empress, Chiunfi his second wife, a sister of Híngan.

A report having been made to the emperor by his officers in Chekiáng, complaining of the exportation of sycee silver in exchange for opium, it was decreed that yellow gold and white silver should be prohibited, but that foreign money, i. e. dollars, should not be included in this interdict. Hwáng Tsiótsz' protested against this, and begged that the coining of dollars might be forbidden.

*15th.* A decree some time previous to this date was issued by the Portuguese government of Macao, requiring all Catholic priests (not Portuguese) to leave the place on or before the 15th of December. Vol. III., p. 383.

*24th.* A secret memorial was addressed to the emperor by Lin Tsihsiú, then lieutenant-governor of Kiángsí, concerning the non-

payment of taxes. An abstract of the document was given by Dr. Morrison. Vol. III, p. 144.

*January 1st, 1834.* Soon after the departure of Messrs. Plowden and Davis from Canton to Macao, just before new-year holidays, the hoppo or commissioner of customs issued an edict, censuring them for not asking his excellency's permission.

*8th.* A report was current in Canton concerning an insurrection in Cochinchina, a person with the title of Kíálung having set himself up against the authority of Mingming, the reigning king. The particulars are detailed in the Canton Register of the 14th.

*26th.* Under this date, viscount Palmerston addressed a letter to lord Napier, from which the following is an extract:

"Your lordship's instructions, under the royal Sign Manual, contain all that is essentially necessary for your guidance, in the general conduct of the superintendence intrusted to your charge. But there still remain some particular points, upon which I am commanded by his majesty to convey to you, for your information and guidance, the further instructions which you will find in this dispatch, and in my others of the same date.

"Your lordship will announce your arrival at Canton by letter to the viceroy. In addition to the duty of protecting and fostering the trade of his majesty's subjects with the port of Canton, it will be one of your principal objects to ascertain, whether it may not be practicable to extend that trade to other parts of the Chinese dominions. And for this end you will omit no favorable opportunity of encouraging any disposition which you may discover in the Chinese authorities, to enter into commercial relations with his majesty's government. It is obvious that, with a view to the attainment of this object, the establishment of direct communications with the imperial court at Peking would be desirable; and you will accordingly direct your attention to discover the best means of preparing the way for such communications; bearing constantly in mind, however, that peculiar caution and circumspection will be indispensable on this point, lest you should awaken the fears, or offend the prejudices, of the Chinese government; and thus put to hazard even the existing opportunities of intercourse, by a precipitate attempt to extend them. In conformity with this caution, you will abstain from entering into any new relations or negotiations with the Chinese authorities, except under very urgent and unforeseen circumstances. But if any opportunity for such negotiations should appear to you to present itself, you will lose no time in reporting the circumstance to his majesty's government, and in asking for instructions; but, previously to the receipt of such instructions, you will adopt no proceedings but such as may have a general tendency to convince the Chinese authorities of the sincere desire of the king to cultivate the most friendly relations with the emperor of China, and to join with him in any measures likely to promote the happiness and prosperity of their respective subjects.

"I have to add, that I do not at present foresee any case in which it could be advisable that you should leave Canton to visit Peking, or any other parts of China, without having previously obtained the approbation of his majesty's government.

Observing the same prudence and caution which I have inculcated above, you will avail yourself every opportunity which may present itself, for ascertaining whether it may not be possible to establish commercial intercourse with Japan, and with any other of the neighboring countries; and you will report to this department, from time to time, the results of your observation and inquiries. It is understood that a survey of the Chinese coast is much required; and your attention should, therefore, be directed to this subject, with a view to ascertain the probable expense of such an undertaking; and you will have the goodness to transmit to me an early and full report of your opinion. But you will not take any steps for commencing such a survey, till you receive an authority from hence to do so.

“Your attention should also be directed to the inquiry, whether there be any, and what, places at which ships might find requisite protection in the event of hostilities in the China seas. Upon these points, I recommend to your attentive consideration the inclosed observations of capt. Horsburgh, the correctness of which your lordship will make it your duty to investigate. Peculiar will be necessary on the part of the superintendents, with regard to such ships as may attempt to explore the coast of China for purposes of traffic. It is not desirable that you should encourage such adventures; but you must never lose sight of the fact, you have no authority to interfere with, or to prevent, them. It is generally considered that the Bocca Tigris, which is marked by a fort immediately above Anson’s Bay, forms the limit of the port of Canton;\* and as this appears to be the understanding of the Chinese authorities themselves, a notification to that effect has been made to the merchants in this country. Your lordship will, accordingly, conform to that understanding.” *Correspondence relating to China, (Blue Book) page 4.*

*February 11th.* About the middle of Oct., 1833, an affray occurred at Kumsing moon, in consequence of which, and sometime subsequently, through the agency of one of the hong-merchants, a black man was conveyed from Macao to Canton and induced to declare himself to be the person who had accidentally killed a Chinese in the affray. This led to a spirited correspondence between the committee of the E. I. Co.’s factory and the local authorities. The correspondence closed this day; and the man, not very long afterwards, was released. Vol. II., p. 515.

*26th.* His excellency Lí Táikáu, the literary chancellor of Canton, hung himself in his own house this morning.

*March.* Droughts, inundations, famine, and insurrections, are calamities of very frequent occurrences in all parts of the empire. At this time the provinces of Yunnán, Húuán, Húpe, Kíángsí, Shántung, and Chilé, were suffering from one or other of these evils.

*4th.* A fire broke out in the large temple in Hónán, nearly opposite to the foreign factories, and one of the principal pavilions was entirely destroyed with all its images.

\* By instruction to sir G. B. Robinson, dated May 23th, 1836, the limits of the jurisdiction of the superintendents were extended, so as to include Lintin and Macao.

5th. Under this date an order was passed at the court of St. James, revoking a previous order of the 9th of December, 1833, whereby certain duties were imposed on British ships, and the goods on board thereof, trading to the port of Canton.

6th. The emperor published an edict, containing his triennial opinion and decisions concerning the chief officers of the empire. Vol. III., p. 96.

22d. The first English vessel in the free trade, the ship Sarah, captain Whiteside, sailed from Whampoa for London. See Chronicle of events in the Anglo-Chinese Calendar, 1839.

April 6th. The ceremonies of annual ploughing by the emperor in person were this day celebrated at Peking. Vol. II., p. 576.

22d. The honorable East India Company's exclusive rights in China ceased this day. Vol. II., p. 574.

25th. The first vessels in the free trade, laden with teas—the Camden, Frances Charlotte, and Georgiana,—sailed from China for England. Calendar, p. 23.

May 1st. Among the native inhabitants of Canton a good deal of sickness prevailed; and some cases of small-pox\* were reported in the same neighborhood. Vol. III., p. 45.

2d. The governor of Canton, and several of the other high provincial officers visited the foreign factories, apparently for their mere amusement and gratification of curiosity. Vol. III., p. 45.

3d. It was rumored (and the rumor was probably according to the truth) that the lady of the hoppo went incognito to see the foreign factories.

9th. Kí Kung, during the last four years lieutenant-governor in Kwángsí, arrived in Canton to fill the same office. Vol. III., p. 47.

19th. His excellency governor Lú set out on a tour through the provinces under his jurisdiction, for the purpose of inspecting the imperial troops. Vol. III., p. 47.

22d. The remains of the late literary chancellor Lí, were carried out of the city and sent on their way to his native province Kwei-chau. The lieutenant-governor accompanied them beyond the western gate. Vol. III., p. 48.

The death of a Burman envoy, at Peking, was reported about this time in Canton. He was interred at the capital, as the remains of other deceased envoys from CochinChina and Siam have been.

\* Note. Vaccination, for the prevention of this disease, has been regularly and successfully practiced, every eighth day, during many years by Hequa, at the public hall of the hong-merchants.

*June 11th.* The festival of the dragon boats was celebrated this day, with great pomp and noise, notwithstanding the distressed state the people. Vol. III., p. 95.

*14th.* Governor Lú issued an order to the magistrates of Canton, commanding them to interdict the slaughter of animals, and to fast for three days on account of the inundation.

*28th.* The city and vicinity of Canton were again this month visited by an inundation, more destructive than that of last year, the water rising considerably higher. Vol. III., p. 96.

*July 2d.* Two young men in Canton, named Asú and Acháng, put an end their life by swallowing opium. This is one of the most common means of suicide in China. Vol. III., p. 142.

*10th.* A new literary chancellor, Wáng chi, made his entry into the provincial city; he came as successor to the late chancellor Lí.

*15th.* The right honorable lord Napier and suite, lady Napier and family, arrived at Macao in H. M. ship *Andromache*, captain Chads, and landed at 3 p. m. under a salute from the Portuguese fort. *Corresp.* p. 7.

*17th.* John Francis Davis, esq., accepted the situation of second superintendent, sir G. Best Robinson, bart., accepted the situation of third superintendent, and John Harvey Astell, esq., that of secretary to the superintendents.

*19th.* The Rev. Dr. Morrison was appointed Chinese secretary and interpreter; captain Charles Elliot, R. N., master attendant; T. R. College, esq., surgeon; and Mr. Anderson, assistant surgeon. The Rev. G. H. Vachell, then on his way from England, was to assume the duties of chaplain. The office of private secretary to his lordship was filled by A. R. Johnston, esq. Vol. III., p. 143. *Cor.* p. 7.

*23d.* The superintendents embarked at Macao on board the ship *Andromache*, and proceeded to the anchorage at Chuenpí, where she anchored at midnight.

*24th.* This morning a Chinese war-junk came to anchor near H. B. M. ship, and fired a salute of three guns, which was returned. At noon the superintendents left the ship under a salute of 13 guns, and went on board the cutter *Louisa* and proceeded to Canton. *Corresp.* p. 7.

*25th.* Early this morning (2 A. M.) the superintendents arrived in Canton, and at daylight the union jack was hoisted.

*26th.* In the Canton Register of this date, was published by authority a copy of the king's commission to the superintendents. Vol. III, p. 143.

The following communication, having been translated into Chinese, and in the form of a *letter*, not a petition, addressed to the governor, was carried to the city gates by Mr. Astell, accompanied by a deputation of gentlemen from the establishment.

"In pursuance of orders from my most gracious sovereign, William IV., king of Great Britain and Ireland, I have the honor of notifying to your excellency my arrival at the city of Canton, bearing a royal commission constituting and appointing me chief superintendent of British trade to the dominions of his imperial majesty the emperor of China. By this commission are associated with me, John Francis Davis, esq., and sir George Best Robinson, bart., late of the honorable East India Company's factory at this place. The object of the said royal commission is to empower us, his majesty's superintendents, to protect and promote the British trade, which, from the boundless extent of his majesty's dominions, will bear the traffic of the four quarters of the world to the shores of the emperor of China,—the exclusive privileges and trade hitherto enjoyed by the honorable East India Company of merchants having ceased and determined, by the will and power of his majesty the king and the parliament of Great Britain. I have also the honor of acquainting your excellency, that his majesty, my most gracious sovereign, has been pleased to invest me with powers, political and judicial, to be exercised according to circumstances.

"At present, I will only further request that your excellency will grant me, with my colleagues, the honor of a personal interview, when it will be my duty to explain more fully to your excellency the nature of the changes which have taken place, and upon which our present duties and instructions have been founded. Allow me to convey, through your excellency, to his imperial majesty, the high consideration of his majesty the king, my master; and with the utmost respect for your excellency, allow me to subscribe myself your excellency's very faithful and obedient servant. (Signed) NAPIER, *Chief Superintendent.*"

In attempting to convey his lordship's letter to his excellency the governor, odd scenes, equally insulting and ridiculous, played off with more or less success a hundred times before, were reëcted at the city gates. We quote them as described in a dispatch from lord Napier to lord Palmerston.

"It may be here stated, that during the interval employed in translating my letter, the hong-merchants, Howqua and Mowqua, arrived with the copy of an edict, addressed by the viceroy to themselves, for the purpose of being enjoined on the superintendents by their body. Long experience having already proved to the East India Company the utter futility of such a medium of communication, and the compliance therewith only tending to degrade his majesty's commission and the British public in general, in the estimation of the Chinese people, and to render the exertions of the superintendents to perform their various duties altogether ineffectual, the hong-merchants were courteously dismissed with an intimation, 'That I would communicate immediately with the viceroy in the manner befitting his majesty's commission, and the honor of the British nation.' Mr. Astell was, therefore, instructed to deliver my letter to an officer, and to avoid any communications through the hong-merchants, which might afterwards be represented as an official communication, and a precedent on all other occasions.



"On the arrival of the party at the city gates, the soldier on guard was dispatched to report the circumstance to his superior. In less than a quarter of an hour, an officer of inferior rank appeared; whereupon Mr. Astell offered my letter for transmission to the viceroy, which duty this officer declined; adding, that his superior was on his way to the spot. In the course of an hour several officers of nearly equal rank, arrived in succession; each refusing to deliver the letter, on the plea that "higher officers would shortly attend." After an hour's delay, during which time the party were treated with much indignity, not unusual on such occasions, the linguists and hong-merchants arrived, who intreated to become the bearers of the letter to the viceroy. About this time, an officer of rank higher than any of those who had preceded him, joined the party, to whom the letter was in due form offered, and as formally refused.

"The officers having seen the superscription on the letter, argued, 'that as it came from the superintendent of trade, the hong-merchants were the proper channel of communication;' but this obstacle appeared of minor importance in their eyes, upon ascertaining that the document was styled a *letter* and not a *petition*. The linguists requested to be allowed a copy of the address, which was of course refused.

"About this time the kwáng-hie, a military officer of considerable rank, accompanied by an officer a little inferior to himself, arrived on the spot, to whom the letter was offered three several times, and as often refused. The senior hong-merchant, Howqua, after a private conversation with the kwáng-hie, requested to be allowed to carry the letter in company with the kwáng-hie, and ascertain whether it would be received. This being considered as an insidious attempt to circumvent the directions of the superintendents, a negative was made to this and other overtures of a similar tendency.

"Suddenly, all the officers took their departure, for the purpose, as it was afterwards ascertained, of consulting with the viceroy. Nearly three hours having been thus lost within the city, Mr. Astell determined to wait a reasonable time for the return of the officers, who shortly afterwards re-assembled; whereupon Mr. Astell respectfully offered the letter in question three separate times to the kwáng-hie, and afterwards to the other officers, all of whom distinctly refused even to touch it; upon which Mr. Astell and his party returned to the factory."

27th. The hong-merchants in a body waited on the superintendents; and after a long conversation, marked on their part by cunning and duplicity, Howqua proposed that a new address should be affixed to the letter—substituting the word *petition* for *letter*, altering somewhat the designation of the governor: the first was refused, the second, being a mere matter of courtesy, was complied with. Howqua having taken a copy of the same for the approval of the governor, took his departure, promising to bring a reply next day.

28th. This morning a ticket was addressed to his lordship by Howqua, announcing his intention to call with the other hong-merchants at one o'clock. On this ticket, instead of using the words which Dr. Morrison had selected for "lord Napier," Howqua wrote "*Laboriously Vile;*" and on being asked the reason, avoided expla-

nation, only remarking that he had been "so instructed by the pilot." They came at the appointed hour, but Howqua only was admitted; and he, having declared that the communication would not be received unless superscribed as a *petition*, was at once dismissed.

31st. Howqua and Mowqua waited on the superintendents, with an edict from the governor, not addressed to lord Napier but to them; and by them to be enjoined on him. *Corresp.* p. 9.

(To be continued.)

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ART. II. *New orthography adopted for representing the sounds of Chinese characters, by the Roman alphabet, in the national language and in the dialects of Canton and Fukien.*

DISSATISFACTION with the existing systems of orthography for indicating the sounds of Chinese characters has been repeatedly expressed in our pages, defects have been pointed out, and improvements suggested. In volume third, page 29, was introduced a 'table of the Chinese significant sounds, exclusive of the variations formed by the modulation of tones and aspirates.' In volume fifth, page 22, a new system was proposed; this was somewhat modified in volume sixth, page 479 and the sequel, and with a few slight changes is now adopted for the pages of the Repository.

*Note.* The new orthography comprises all the syllables, alphabetically arranged, contained in Morrison's Dictionary, Part 2d. In this list of syllables, all the modifications occasioned by the *tones* and *aspirates*, are disregarded—otherwise instead of 410, there would have been nearly 1600 syllables. A complete syllabic system ought to define each of these 1600 syllables, and arrange under one or other of them, every word in the language.

Morrison's orthography is that given in Part 2d of his Dictionary; the numbers, as they there stand, are here retained, but are disarranged by the new orthography.

The *Canton Dialect* is that used in the Chinese Chrestomathy, made out from a Chinese Tonic Dictionary. The number of syllables in this Tonic Dictionary—in which all the modifications occasioned by the tones and aspirates are marked—amounts to 1582: the work comprises 8335 characters, being those most in use.

Medhurst's orthography is that in his dictionary of the Fukien dialect, in which work he has fully explained it.

In the new orthography of the Fukien dialect the sounds of the Roman letters (vowels, diphthongs, and consonants,) are the same as in the other new orthography and in the Canton dialect. The object aimed at, and it is one of great importance, is to have but *one system* of orthography for *all* the dialects.

No.	Chi- nese.	New Or- thography.	Morrison's Orthography.	Canton Dialect.	Madhurst's Orthography.	New Fukién Orthography.
1	亞	á	1 a	<u>á</u>	à	á'
2	安	án	2 an	ón	an	án
3	澳	au	3 aou	ò	ò	ò'
4	查	chá	4 cha	<u>chá</u>	chay	ché
5	闡	cháh	5 chă	cháp	chăh	cháh <sub>2</sub>
6	差	chái	6 chae	<u>chái</u>	ch'hay	ch'é
7	斬	chán	7 chan	chám	chám	'chám
8	章	cháng	8 chang	chéung	chěang	chiáng
9	召	cháu	9 chaou	chíu	teāou	tiáu'
10	酋	chau	10 chow	chau	tēw	tíu'
11	者	ché	11 chay	<u>ché</u>	chěá	'chiá
12	折	che	12 chě	chít	chěet	chict,
13	占	chen	13 chen	chím	chěem	chiem
14	知	chí	14 che	<u>chí</u>	te	átí
15	尺	chi	15 chih	chik	ch'hek	ch'ek,
16	眞	chin	16 chin	chan	chin	chin
17	正	ching	17 ching	ching	chèng	cheng'
18	卓	chó	18 chǒ	chéuk	tok	tók,
19	主	chú	19 choo	chü	choó	'chú
20	竹	chu	20 chǔh	chuk	tek	tek,
21	發	chue	21 chuě	chüt	twat	twat,
22	川	chuen	22 chuen	chün	ch'hwan	ch'wán
23	追	chúi	23 chuy	chui	tuy	átí
24	春	chun	24 chun	<u>chun</u>	ch'hun	ch'un
25	中	chung	25 chung	<u>chung</u>	teong	átíong
26	樞	chwá	26 chwa	chá	ch'hwa	ch'wá
27	嘖	chwái	27 chwae	chüt	chöèy	choé'

No.	Chi-nese.	New Orthography	Morrison's Orthography.	Canton Dialect.	McIlhurst's Orthography	New Fukien Orthography
28	壯	chwáng	28 <i>chwang</i>	chóng	chòng	chóng'
29	法	fáh	30 <i>fǎ</i>	fát	hwat	hwát,
30	凡	fán	31 <i>fan</i>	fán	hwān	hwán <sup>2</sup>
31	分	fan	38 <i>fun</i>	fan	hwun	hún
32	方	fáng	32 <i>fang</i>	fóng	hong	hóng
33	否	fau	36 <i>fow</i>	fau	hoé	'hó
34	非	fi	33 <i>fe</i>	fí	hwuy	híi
35	縛	fó	35 <i>fǒ</i>	fók	pók	pók <sub>2</sub>
36	父	fú	34 <i>foo</i>	fú	hōo	hú <sup>2</sup>
37	弗	fu	37 <i>fǔh</i>	fat	hwut	hút,
38	風	fung	39 <i>fung</i>	fung	hong	hóng
39	害	hái	50 <i>hae</i>	hoi	haē	hái <sup>2</sup>
40	旱	hán	51 <i>han</i>	hón	hān	hán <sup>2</sup>
41	恨	han	52 <i>hǎn</i>	han	hīn	hin <sup>2</sup>
42	杭	háng	53 <i>hang</i>	hóng	hāng	háng
43	衡	hang	54 <i>hǎng</i>	hang	hēng	heng
44	好	háu	55 <i>haou</i>	hò	hó	'hò
45	後	hau	79 <i>how</i>	hau	hoē	hó <sup>2</sup>
46	赫	he	73 <i>hǐh</i>	hak	hek	hek,
47	希	hí	56 <i>he</i>	hí	he	hí
48	檄	hi	64 <i>hǐh</i>	hat	hék	hek <sub>2</sub>
49	下	hiá	57 <i>hea</i>	há	hāy	hé <sup>2</sup>
50	狹	hiáh	58 <i>heǎ</i>	háp	hēp	hiép <sub>2</sub>
51	械	hiái	59 <i>heae</i>	hái	haē	hái <sup>2</sup>
52	向	hiáng	60 <i>heang</i>	hénng	hěàng	hiáng'
53	孝	hiáu	61 <i>heau</i>	háu	haòu	háu'
54	協	bie	62 <i>hě</i>	híp	hēp	hiép <sub>2</sub>

No.	Chi- nese.	New Or- thography.	Morrison's Orthography.	Canton Dialect.	Medhurst's Orthography.	New Fuku Orthography.
55	陷	hien	63 <i>hëen</i>	hám	hām	hám <sup>2</sup>
56	忻	hin	74 <i>hin</i>	yan	hin	hin
57	行	hing	75 <i>hing</i>	hang	hêng	heng
58	學	hió	65 <i>hco</i>	hók	hák	hák <sub>2</sub>
59	頊	hiu	69 <i>heuh</i>	huk	hëuk	hiok,
60	休	hiú	72 <i>hew</i>	yau	hew	hiú
61	穴	hiue	67 <i>heue</i>	üt	hëct	hiet,
62	玄	hiuen	68 <i>heuen</i>	ün	hëên	hien
63	熏	hiun	70 <i>heun</i>	fan	hwun	hún
64	凶	hiung	71 <i>heung</i>	hung	heung	hiung
65	火	hò	76 <i>ho</i>	fó	h <sup>o</sup> ó	h <sup>o</sup> ò
66	合	hó	77 <i>hó</i>	hòp	háp	háp <sub>2</sub>
67	湖	hú	78 <i>hoo</i>	ú	hoë	hò <sup>2</sup>
68	吁	hü	66 <i>heu</i>	hü	he	hi
69	紅	hung	80 <i>hung</i>	hung	hông	hóng
70	化	hwá	81 <i>hwa</i>	fá	hwà	hwá'
71	滑	hwáh	82 <i>hwá</i>	wát	kwút	kwút <sub>2</sub>
72	淮	hwái	83 <i>hwac</i>	wái	hwaê	hwái
73	喚	hwán	84 <i>hwan</i>	fún	hwàn	hwan'
74	昏	hwan	85 <i>hwán</i>	fan	hwun	hún
75	黃	hwáng	86 <i>hwang</i>	wóng	hông	hóng
76	橫	hwang	87 <i>hwäng</i>	wáng	hêng	heng
77	活	hwó	88 <i>hwó</i>	út	hwát	hwát <sub>2</sub>
78	忽	hwu	89 <i>hwüh</i>	fat	hwut	hút,
79	徊	hwui	90 <i>hwuy</i>	úi	höëy	hoé
80	衣	í	29 <i>e</i>	í	e	í
81	讓	jáng	91 <i>jang</i>	yéung	jëäng	jiáng <sup>2</sup>

No.	Chi- nese.	New Or- thography.	Morrison's Orthography.	Canton Dialect.	Medhurst's Orthography.	New Fùkien Orthography.
82	饒	jáu	92 <i>jaou</i>	íu	jeâu	ǰiáou
83	肉	jau	102 <i>jow</i>	yuk	jëük	jiók <sub>2</sub>
84	惹	jé	93 <i>jay</i>	yé	jěá	ǰiá
85	熱	je	94-5 <i>jě</i>	ít	jěèt	jièt <sub>2</sub>
86	然	jen	97 <i>jen</i>	ín	jěèn	ǰien
87	日	ji	96 <i>jih</i>	yat	jít	jit <sub>2</sub>
88	人	jin	98 <i>jín</i>	yan	jín	ǰin
89	仍	jing	99 <i>jìng</i>	ying	jěûng	ǰiông
90	若	jó	100 <i>jö</i>	yéuk	jěák	jiák <sub>2</sub>
91	汝	jü	101 <i>joo</i>	yü	jé	ǰí
92	辱	ju	104 <i>jüh</i>	yuk	jëük	jiók <sub>2</sub>
93	軟	juen	103 <i>juen</i>	yün	jwán	ǰwán
94	藎	jui	107 <i>juy</i>	yui	jöëy	joé <sup>2</sup>
95	潤	jun	105 <i>jún</i>	yun	jün	jún <sup>2</sup>
96	戎	jung	106 <i>jung</i>	yung	jěûng	ǰiông
97	改	kái	108 <i>kae</i>	koi	kaé	'kái
98	干	kán	109 <i>kan</i>	kón	kan	ǰán
99	跟	kan	110 <i>kän</i>	kan	kin	ǰin
100	抗	káng	111 <i>kang</i>	kóng	k'hòng	k'óng'
101	更	kang	112 <i>käng</i>	kang	keng	ǰeng
102	告	káu	113 <i>kaou</i>	kò	kò	kò'
103	口	kau	138 <i>kow</i>	hau	k'hoé	'k'ò
104	客	ke	132 <i>küh</i>	hák	k'hek	k'ek,
105	忌	kí	114 <i>ke</i>	kí	kē	kí'
106	及	ki	123 <i>kěih</i>	kap	kip	kíp
107	加	kiá	115 <i>kea</i>	ká	kay	ǰé
108	甲	kiáih	116 <i>kiä</i>	káp	kap	káp.

No.	Chi- nese.	New Or- thography.	Morrison's Orthography.	Canton Dialect.	Medhurst's Orthography.	New Fuki- en Orthography.
109	皆	kiái	117 <i>keae</i>	kái	kae	káí
110	江	kiáng	118 <i>keüing</i>	kóng	kang	káng
111	叫	kiáu	119 <i>keauou</i>	kiú	keàou	kiáu'
112	茄	kié	120 <i>keay</i>	ké	kay	ké
113	刮	kie	121 <i>këě</i>	kíp	këep	kiep,
114	劍	kien	122 <i>këen</i>	kím	këem	kiem'
115	巾	kin	133 <i>kin</i>	kan	kin	kin
116	京	king	134 <i>king</i>	king	keng	keng
117	角	kió	124 <i>keö</i>	kók	kak	kák,
118	菊	kiu	128 <i>keüh</i>	kuk	këuk	kiuk,
119	决	kiue	126 <i>keuě</i>	küt	kwat	kwat,
120	犬	kiuen	127 <i>keuen</i>	hün	k'hëen	k'ien
121	均	kiun	129 <i>keun</i>	kwan	kin	kin
122	窮	kiung	130 <i>keung</i>	kung	këung	kiung
123	九	kiú	131 <i>kew</i>	kau	kéw	kiú
124	個	kò	135 <i>ko</i>	kó	kò	kò'
125	各	kó	136 <i>kö</i>	kók	kok	kok,
126	古	kú	137 <i>koo</i>	kú	koé	kó
127	去	kü	125 <i>keu</i>	hü	k'hè	k'í
128	谷	ku	139 <i>küh</i>	kuk	kok	kok,
129	工	kung	140 <i>kung</i>	kung	kong	kóng
130	瓜	kwá	141 <i>kwa</i>	kwá	kwa	kwá
131	刮	kwáh	142 <i>kwă</i>	kwát	kwat	kwat,
132	快	kwái	143 <i>kwae</i>	fái	k'hwaè	kw'ái'
133	官	kwán	144 <i>kwan</i>	kún	kwan	kwán
134	困	kwan	145 <i>kwăn</i>	kwan	k'hwùn	k'ún'
135	光	kwáng	146 <i>kwang</i>	kwóng	kong	kóng

No.	Chi-nese.	New Orthography.	Morrison's Orthography.	Canton Dialect.	Medhurst's Orthography.	New Fukiên Orthography.
136	肱	kwang	147 <i>kwǎng</i>	kwang	keng	.keng
137	圭	kwei	148 <i>kwei</i>	kwai	kwuy	.kwúi
138	果	kwò	149 <i>kwo</i>	kwó	kó	'kò
139	國	kwó	150 <i>kwǒ</i>	kwók	kok	kok,
140	圣	kwu	151 <i>kwǔh</i>	fat	kwaè	kwái'
141	拉	lá	152 <i>la</i>	lá	lëep	liep,
142	喇	láh	153 <i>lǎ</i>	lá	la	.lá
143	來	lái	154 <i>lac</i>	loi	laê	.lái
144	濫	lán	155 <i>lan</i>	lám	lām	.lán'
145	浪	láng	156 <i>lang</i>	lóng	lông	.lóng
146	冷	lang	157 <i>lǎng</i>	lang	léng	'leng
147	老	láu	158 <i>laou</i>	lò	ló	'lò
148	樓	lau	177 <i>low</i>	lau	loê	.ló
149	勒	le	171 <i>lih</i>	lak	lék	lek <sub>2</sub>
150	里	lí	159 <i>le</i>	lí	lé	'lí
151	力	li	164 <i>leih</i>	lik	lék	lek <sub>2</sub>
152	兩	liáng	160 <i>leang</i>	léung	lëang	'liáng
153	了	liáu	161 <i>leaou</i>	líu	leáou	'liáu
154	列	lie	162 <i>lëe</i>	lít	lëèt	liet <sub>2</sub>
155	連	lien	163 <i>lëen</i>	lín	lëên	.lien
156	林	lin	172 <i>lin</i>	lam	lím	.lim
157	令	ling	173 <i>ling</i>	lìng	lêng	.leng
158	畧	lió	165 <i>leǒ</i>	léuk	lëák	liák <sub>2</sub>
159	流	liú	170 <i>lew</i>	lau	lêw	.liú
160	律	liu	169 <i>leuh</i>	lut	lút	lút <sub>2</sub>
161	劣	liue	167 <i>leuě</i>	lüt	lwat	lwát,
162	戀	liuen	168 <i>leuen</i>	liün	lwân	.lwán

leh

lee

lih



No.	Chi- nese.	New Or- thography.	Morrison's Orthography.	Canton Dialect.	Medhurst's Orthography.	New Fuki- en Orthography.
163	羅	lò	174 <i>lo</i>	lò	lô	lò
164	洛	ló	175 <i>lǒ</i>	lók	lók	lók <sub>2</sub>
165	路	lú	176 <i>loo</i>	lú	loē	ló <sup>2</sup>
166	呂	lǜ	166 <i>leu</i>	lǜ	lē	lí <sup>2</sup>
167	陸	lu	178 <i>lǚh</i>	luk	lëük	liuk <sub>2</sub>
168	卵	lwán	182 <i>lwan</i>	lun	lwán	l'wán
169	雷	lui	181 <i>luy</i>	lui	lûy	lúí
170	倫	lun	179 <i>lun</i>	lun	lún	lún
171	弄	lung	180 <i>lung</i>	lung	lǒng	lóng <sup>2</sup>
172	馬	má	183 <i>ma</i>	má	má	'má
173	昧	máh	184 <i>mǎ</i>	mút	bwát	bwát <sub>2</sub>
174	買	mái	185 <i>mae</i>	mái	maé	'mái
175	曼	mán	186 <i>man</i>	mán	bân	l'bán
176	忙	máng	187 <i>mang</i>	móng	bông	l'bóng
177	孟	mang	188 <i>mǎng</i>	mang	bēng	beng <sup>2</sup>
178	毛	máu	189 <i>maou</i>	mò	mô	l'mò
179	某	mau	204 <i>mow</i>	mau	boé	'bó
180	乜	mé	190 <i>may</i>	mat	meë <sup>ng</sup> h	mí <sup>ng</sup> h,
181	貓	me	198 <i>mǎh</i>	mak	bek	bek,
182	妹	mei	195 <i>mei</i>	múi	möèy	moé <sup>2</sup>
183	米	mí	191 <i>me</i>	mai	bé	'bí
184	妙	miáu	192 <i>meaou</i>	múi	beāou	biáu <sup>2</sup>
185	威	mie	193 <i>mě</i>	mút	bëët	biet <sub>2</sub>
186	面	mien	194 <i>mëen</i>	mín	bëèn	bien <sup>2</sup>
187	密	mi	196 <i>mëih</i>	mat	bít	bit <sub>2</sub>
188	民	min	199 <i>min</i>	man	bîn	l'bin
189	名	ming	200 <i>ming</i>	ming	bêng	l'beng

No.	Chi- nese.	New Or- thography.	Morrison's Orthography.	Canton Dialect.	Medhurst's Orthography.	New Fukien Orthography.
190	繆	miú	197 <i>mew</i>	mau	bêw	ḡbíú
191	摩	mò	201 <i>mo</i>	mó	mô	ḡmò
192	末	mó	202 <i>mǒ</i>	mút	bwát	bwát <sub>2</sub>
193	母	mú	203 <i>moo</i>	mò	boô	ḡbò
194	木	mu	205 <i>mǔh</i>	muk	bók	bók <sub>2</sub>
195	門	mun	206 <i>mun</i>	mún	bún	ḡbún
196	冢	mung	207 <i>mung</i>	mung	bông	ḡbông
197	滿	mwán	208 <i>mwan</i>	mún	bwán	'bwán
198	那	ná	209 <i>na</i>	ná	ná	'ná
199	納	náh	210 <i>nǎ</i>	náp	láp	láp <sub>2</sub>
200	乃	nái	211 <i>nae</i>	nái	naé	'nái
201	南	nán	212 <i>nan</i>	nám	lám	ḡlám
202	囊	náng	213 <i>nang</i>	nóng	lòng	ḡlóng
203	能	nang	214 <i>nǎng</i>	nang	lêng	ḡlêng
204	鬧	náu	215 <i>naou</i>	náu	lāōu	láu <sup>2</sup>
205	耨	nau	230 <i>now</i>	nau	noē	nò <sup>2</sup>
206	艾	ngái	40 <i>gae</i>	ngái	gnaē	gnái <sup>2</sup>
207	岸	ngán	41 <i>gan</i>	ngón	gān	gán <sup>2</sup>
208	恩	ngan	42 <i>gǎn</i>	yan	yin	'yin
209	印	ngáng	43 <i>gang</i>	ngóng	gông	ḡgóng
210	哽	ngang	44 <i>gǎng</i>	ngang	kēng	keng <sup>2</sup>
211	傲	ngáu	45 <i>gaou</i>	ngò	gō	ngò <sup>2</sup>
212	耦	ngau	49 <i>gow</i>	ngau	gnoé	'gnò
213	額	nge	46 <i>g'ih</i>	ngák	gék	gek <sub>2</sub>
214	訛	ngò	47 <i>go</i>	ngó	gô	ḡngó
215	鄂	ngó	48 <i>gǒ</i>	ngók	gók	ngók <sub>2</sub>
216	尼	ní	216 <i>ne</i>	ní	neêng	ḡníng

No.	Chi- nese.	New Or- thography.	Morrison's Orthography.	Canton Dialect.	Medhurst's Orthography.	New Fuhien Orthography.
217	匿	ni	221 <i>neih</i>	nik	lèk	lek <sub>2</sub>
218	娘	niáng	217 <i>ncang</i>	néung	lëàng	liáng
219	鳥	niáu	218 <i>neaou</i>	níu	neáou	'niáu
220	攝	nie	219 <i>ně</i>	shíp	lëep	liep,
221	年	nien	220 <i>nëen</i>	nín	lëên	lien
222	紉	nin	225 <i>nin</i>	yan	jim	jim <sup>2</sup>
223	寧	ning	226 <i>ning</i>	ning	lêng	leng
224	虐	nió	222 <i>neö</i>	yéuk	gëák	giák <sub>2</sub>
225	牛	niú	224 <i>new</i>	ngau	gnêw	giú
226	挪	nò	227 <i>no</i>	nó	ná	'ná
227	諾	nó	228 <i>nö</i>	nók	lók	lók <sub>2</sub>
228	訥	nu	232 <i>nüh</i>	nut	lút	lut <sub>2</sub>
229	奴	nú	229 <i>noo</i>	nú	noê	nò
230	女	nü	223 <i>neu</i>	nü	lé	'lí
231	內	nui	234 <i>nuy</i>	noi	löëy	loé <sup>2</sup>
232	嫩	nun	231 <i>nun</i>	nün	jün	jún <sup>2</sup>
233	農	nung	233 <i>nung</i>	nung	lông	lóng
234	暖	nwán	235 <i>nwan</i>	nün	lwán	'lwán
235	疴	ò	236 <i>o</i>	ó	o	ò
236	惡	ó	237 <i>ö or gö</i>	ók	ok	ók,
237	巴	pá	238 <i>pa</i>	pá	pá	pá
238	八	páh	239 <i>pă</i>	pát	pat	pát,
239	拜	pái	240 <i>pae</i>	pái	paè	pái'
240	扮	pán	241 <i>pan</i>	pán	pän	pán <sup>2</sup>
241	本	pan	260 <i>pun</i>	pún	pún	'pún
242	旁	páng	242 <i>pang</i>	póng	pông	póng
243	朋	pang	243 <i>pǎng</i>	pang	pêng	peng

No.	Chi- nese.	New Or- thography.	Morrison's Orthography.	Canton Dialect.	Medhurst's Orthography.	New Fukien Orthography.
244	包	páu	244 <i>paou</i>	páu	paou	·páu
245	剖	pau	258 <i>pou</i>	pau	p'hoé	'p'ò
246	白	pe	252 <i>p'ih</i>	pák	pek	pek,
247	悲	pei	249 <i>pei</i>	pí	pe	·pí
248	匹	pi	250 <i>p'ih</i>	pat	p'hit	p'it,
249	比	pí	245 <i>pe</i>	pí	pé	'pí
250	表	piáu	246 <i>pcaou</i>	piú	peáou	'piáu
251	别	pie	247 <i>p'ë</i>	pít	pëet	piet,
252	片	pien	248 <i>p'ëcn</i>	pín	p'hëèn	p'ien'
253	品	pin	253 <i>pin</i>	pan	p'hín	'p'in
254	平	ping	254 <i>ping</i>	ping	pêng	·peng
255	彪	piú	251 <i>pew</i>	piú	pew	·piú
256	波	pò	255 <i>po</i>	pó	p'ho	·p'ò
257	泊	pó	256 <i>p'ö</i>	pók	pók	pók,
258	布	pú	257 <i>poo</i>	pò	poè	pò'
259	卜	pu	259 <i>p'uh</i>	puk	pok	puk,
260	篷	pung	261 <i>pung</i>	pung	p'hông	·p'óng
261	半	pwán	262 <i>proan</i>	pún	pwàn	pwán'
262	而	rh	380 <i>urh</i>	í	jê	·jí
263	撒	sáh	263 <i>să</i>	sát	sat	sát,
264	腮	sái	264 <i>sae</i>	soi	soo	·sú
265	三	sán	265 <i>san</i>	sám	sam	·sám
266	森	san	266 <i>săn</i>	sham	som	·sóm
267	桑	sáng	267 <i>sang</i>	sóng	song	·sóng
268	生	sang	268 <i>săng</i>	shang	seng	·seng
269	叟	sau	314 <i>sow</i>	sau	soé	'sò
270	掃	sáu	269 <i>saou</i>	sò	sò	sò'

No.	Chi- nese.	New Or- thography.	Morrison's Orthography.	Canton Dialect.	Medhurst's Orthography.	New Fucien Orthography.
271	色	se	308 <i>sĭh</i>	shik	sek	sek,
272	沙	shá	284 <i>sha</i>	shá	say	.sé
273	殺	sháh	285 <i>shǎ</i>	shát	sat	sát,
274	晒	shái	286 <i>shae</i>	shái	saè	sái'
275	山	shán	287 <i>shan</i>	shán	san	.sán
276	上	sháng	288 <i>shang</i>	shéung	sěang	siáng <sup>2</sup>
277	少	sháu	289 <i>shaou</i>	shíu	seáou	'siáu
278	手	shau	299 <i>show</i>	shau	séw	'siú
279	舌	she	292 <i>shě</i>	shít	sèet	siet,
280	善	shen	293 <i>shen</i>	shín	sěen	sien <sup>2</sup>
281	尸	shí	291 <i>she</i>	shí	se	.sí
282	十	shi	294 <i>shĭh</i>	shap	sip	sip <sub>2</sub>
283	余	shié	290 <i>shay</i>	shé	sěâ	.siá
284	神	shin	295 <i>shin</i>	shan	sĭn	.sin
285	升	shing	296 <i>shing</i>	shing	seng	.seng
286	槩	shó	297 <i>shǒ</i>	shók	sok	sók,
287	書	shú	298 <i>shoo</i>	shü	se	.sí
288	尢	shu	300 <i>shŭh</i>	shut	sut	sut,
289	水	shúi	307 <i>shwŭy</i>	shui	súy	'sui
290	順	shun	301 <i>shun</i>	shun	sŭn	sún <sup>2</sup>
291	耍	shwá	302 <i>shwa</i>	shá	swá	'swá
292	刷	shwáh	303 <i>shwǎ</i>	sát	swat	swát,
293	衰	shwái	304 <i>shwac</i>	shui	söey	.soé
294	爽	shwáng	305 <i>shwang</i>	shóng	sóng	'sóng
295	說	shwó	306 <i>shwǒ</i>	shüt	swat	swát,
296	西	sí	270 <i>se</i>	sai	sey	.sé
297	息	si	276 <i>seĭh</i>	sik	sit	sit,

No.	Chi. nese.	New Or- thography.	Morrison's Orthography.	Canton Dialect.	Medhurst's Orthography.	New Fukien Orthography.
298	相	siáng	271 <i>seang</i>	séung	sëang	.siáng
299	小	siáu	272 <i>seaou</i>	siú	seáou	'siáu
300	些	sié	273 <i>seay</i>	sé	sa	.sá
301	屑	sie	274 <i>sě</i>	sít	sëak	siák,
302	先	sien	275 <i>sĕn</i>	sín	sĕn	.sien
303	宣	sicun	280 <i>seuen</i>	sün	swan	.swán
304	心	sin	309 <i>sĭn</i>	sam	sim	.sim
305	性	sing	310 <i>sĭng</i>	sing	sèng	'seng'
306	削	sió	277 <i>seŏ</i>	séuk	sëak	siák,
307	脩	siú	283 <i>sew</i>	sau	sew	.siú
308	戌	siu	281 <i>seŭh</i>	sut	sut	sut,
309	雪	siuc	279 <i>seuč</i>	süt	swat	swát,
310	旬	siun	282 <i>seun</i>	tsun	sün	.sún
311	所	sò	311 <i>so</i>	shó	séy	'sé
312	索	só	312 <i>sŏ</i>	sók	sek	sek,
313	素	sú	313 <i>sóo</i>	sò	soè	sò'
314	序	sü	278 <i>seu</i>	tsü	sē	sí'
315	夙	su	315 <i>sŭh</i>	suk	sëuk	siuk,
316	綏	sui	318 <i>siuy</i>	sui	suy	.sui
317	損	sun	316 <i>sun</i>	sün	sún	'sún
318	宋	sung	317 <i>sung</i>	sung	sòng	'sóng'
319	算	swán	319 <i>swan</i>	sün	swán	swán'
320	士	sz'	320 <i>sze</i>	sz'	soō	sú'
321	大	tá	321 <i>tá</i>	tái	taē	tái'
322	塔	táh	322 <i>tǎ</i>	táp	t'hap	t'áp,
323	太	tái	323 <i>tac</i>	tái	t'haè	t'ai'
324	丹	tán	324 <i>tan</i>	tán	tan	.tán

No.	Chi-nese.	New Orthography.	Morrison's Orthography.	Canton Dialect.	Medhurst's Orthography.	New Fokien Orthography.
325	當	táng	325 tang	tóng	tong	átóng
326	等	tang	326 tǎng	tang	téng	'teng
327	刀	táu	327 taou	tò	to	átò
328	斗	tau	340 tow	tau	toé	'tò
329	得	te	335 tǐh	tak	tek	tek,
330	地	tí	323 te	tí	tēy	té²
331	的	ti	333 teih	tik	tek	tek,
332	刁	tiáu	329 teaou	tiú	t'heaou	át'íau
333	爹	tié	330 teay	té	tèa	átíá
334	跌	tie	331 tēě	tít	tèèt	tiet₂
335	天	tien	332 tēen	tín	t'hēen	át'ien
336	丁	ting	336 tǐng	ting	teng	áteng
337	丟	tiú	334 tew	tiú	tew	átíú
338	佗	tò	337 to	tó	t'ho	át'ò
339	奪	tó	338 tǒ	tüt	twat	twát₂
340	則	tse	360 tsǐh	tsak	chek	chek,
341	襍	tsáh	341 tsǎ	tsáp	cháp	cháp₂
342	才	tsái	342 tsac	tsoi	ch'haê	ch'ái
343	殘	tsán	343 tsan	tsán	chân	chán
344	倉	tsáng	344 tsang	tsóng	ch'hong	ch'óng
345	曾	tsang	345 tsǎng	tsang	cheng	cheng
346	早	tsáu	346 tsaou	tsò	chó	'chò
347	走	tsau	366 tsow	tsau	choé	'chò
348	妻	tsí	347 tse	tsai	ch'hey	ch'é
349	七	tsi	353 tscih	tsat	ch'hit	ch'it,
350	將	tsiáng	348 tscang	tséung	chëang	chíang
351	俏	tsiáu	349 tscou	tsíú	ch'heòu	ch'íau

No.	Chi-nese.	New Orthography.	Morrison's Orthography.	Canton Dialect.	Medhurst's Orthography.	New Fukiens Orthography.
352	且	tsié	350 tseay	ché	ch'hěná	'ch'íná
353	妾	tsie	351 tsěě	tsíp	ch'hěep	ch'iep,
354	千	tsien	352 tsĕen	tsín	ch'hĕen	ch'ien
355	尋	tsin	361 tsin	tsam	sĭm	sim
356	請	tsing	362 tsing	tsing	ch'héng	'ch'eng
357	雀	tsió	354 tscö	tséuk	ch'hĕak	ch'íak,
358	絕	tsiue	356 tscuĕ	tsüt	chwát	chwát,
359	全	tsiuen	357 tseuen	tsün	chwân	chwán
360	俊	tsiun	358 tseun	tsun	chùn	chún'
361	酒	tsiú	359 tsew	tsau	chéw	'chiú
362	左	tsò	363 tso	tsó	chó	'chò
363	作	tsó	364 tsö	tsók	chok	chok,
364	祖	tsú	365 tsoo	tsò	choé	'chò
365	取	tsü	355 tseu	tsü	ch'hé	'ch'í
366	足	tsu	367 tsŭh	tsuk	chĕuk	chiok,
367	罪	tsui	370 tsuy	tsui	chöĕy	choé'
368	寸	tsun	368 tsun	tsün	ch'ùn	ch'ún'
369	宗	tsung	369 tsung	tsung	chong	chóng
370	攢	tswán	371 tswan	tsün	chàn	chán'
370	子	tsz'	372 tze	tsz'	choó	'chú
371	督	tu	373 tŭh	tuk	tok	tok,
372	土	tú	339 too	tò	t'hoé	'tò
373	兌	túi	376 tuy	túi	töĕy	túi
374	屯	tun	374 tun	tun	tún	tún'
375	段	twán	377 twan	tün	tān	tán'
376	冬	tung	375 tung	tung	tong	tóng
377	兀	u	378 ŭh	ngat	gwüt	gwüt,



No.	Chi- nese.	New Or- thography.	Morrison's Orthography.	Canton Dialect.	Medhurst's Orthography.	New Fukien Orthography.
378	五	ú	391 <i>woo</i>	'ng	gnoé	'ngò
379	翁	ung	379 <i>ung</i>	yung	ông	ông
380	瓦	wá	381 <i>wa</i>	ngá	wá	'wá
381	窆	wáh	382 <i>wǎ</i>	wát	wat	wat,
382	外	wái	383 <i>wae</i>	ngoi	göëy	goé <sup>2</sup>
383	萬	wán	384 <i>wan</i>	mán	bān	bán <sup>2</sup>
384	文	wan	385 <i>wǎn</i>	man	bûn	bún
385	王	wáng	386 <i>wang</i>	wong	ông	ông
386	爲	wei	388 <i>wei</i>	wai	wûy	úi
387	未	wí	387 <i>we</i>	mí	bē	bí <sup>2</sup>
388	我	wò	389 <i>wo</i>	ngó	gnó	'ngó
389	嘍	wó	390 <i>wǒ</i>	wók	gwā	gwá <sup>2</sup>
390	物	wu	392 <i>wǔh</i>	mat	bùt	bút <sub>2</sub>
391	了	yá	393 <i>ya</i>	á	a	á
392	押	yáh	394 <i>yǎ</i>	áp	ǎh	áh,
393	隘	yái	395 <i>yae</i>	ái	aè	ái'
394	仰	yáng	396 <i>yang</i>	yéung	gěáng	'giáng
395	要	yáu	397 <i>yaou</i>	íu	yaou	yáu
396	也	yé	398 <i>yay</i>	yá	yěá	'yá
397	葉	ye	399 <i>yě</i>	íp	yěèp	yiep <sub>2</sub>
398	言	yen	400 <i>yen</i>	ín	gân	gân
399	一	yi	402 <i>yǐh</i>	yat	yit	it,
400	因	yin	403 <i>yín</i>	yan	yin	án
401	應	ying	404 <i>yíng</i>	ying	èng	eng'
402	約	yó	405 <i>yǒ</i>	yéuk	yëak	yiák,
403	又	yú	401 <i>yew</i>	yau	yëw	iú <sup>2</sup>
404	于	yü	406 <i>yu</i>	yü	é	í

No.	Chi-nese.	New Orthography.	Morrison's Orthography.	Canton Dialect.	Medhurst's Orthography.	New Fukien Orthography.
405	玉	yu	409 yǔh	yuk	gěúk	giok <sub>2</sub>
406	帛	yue	407 yuě	üt	wát	wát <sub>2</sub>
407	元	yuen	408 yuen	ün	gwân	gwán
408	云	yun	410 yun	wan	yîn	in
409	用	yung	411 yung	yung	yūng	yung <sub>2</sub>

Respecting the *tones* and *aspirates* a few words may here be given explanatory of their use. Mr. Medhurst has discussed this subject at considerable length, in his "Dictionary of the Hok-këèn Dialect," and has there divided them into eight kinds, according to the system adopted in the 十五音 *Shi-ú Yin*, taken as the basis of his own. The same eight-fold division has been adopted in the Chinese Chrestomathy, and a new method introduced for indicating these *eight tones*. The ease and the precision with which this method may be applied in writing the sounds of Chinese characters, will recommend it to notice, and, we hope, induce its universal adoption. So far as it has been made known, we believe it has met with unqualified approbation. Without interfering with any system of orthography, it marks the exact tone of each word, as may be seen in the new Fukien orthography above given. The four tones, 平上去入, are subdivided into two series, the first comprising the upper, and the second, the lower tones; marked thus in the dialect of Canton:

1st series, comprising the upper tones: *sin*, 'sin, *sin*' *sit*;

2d series, comprising the lower tones: *lin*, 'lin, *lin*' *lit*.

The spiritus lenis (') is used to denote the omission of an imperfect vowel, as in *tsz'* and *sz'* in the preceding list; and the spiritus asper (´) indicates a rough breathing, or the omission of an *h*.

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ART. III. *Topography of China Proper: names of the eighteen provinces and their principal subdivisions; notice of a new native map of the whole empire.*

GENERAL views of the topography of the Chinese empire have been given in our previous volumes. In the first volume, the work of Lí Tsingchí, was noticed, and a general outline given of the dominions

of the reigning dynasty. *Pp.* 33, 113, 170. In volume fourth was introduced a view of the political divisions of the Chinese empire, with a notice of a map of China. *Pp.* 49, &c. And in volumes fifth and sixth, *p.* 336, and *p.* 8, our readers were furnished with various particulars regarding the coasts. We now propose, after first giving the names of the 18 provinces with the numbers of their subdivisions, to draw the attention of our readers to each of the several provinces, collecting our information from native sources.

## PRINCIPAL AND SUBORDINATE DIVISIONS OF CHINA PROPER.

省名	府	直隸廳	直隸州	廳	州	縣	
<i>Sang ming,</i> <i>Names of the Provinces.</i>	<i>fú,</i> <i>Depts</i>	<i>Chilí ting,</i> <i>Departments.</i>	<i>Chilí chau,</i> <i>Departments.</i>	<i>ting,</i> <i>Dis-</i> <i>tricts</i>	<i>chau,</i> <i>Dis-</i> <i>tricts</i>	<i>hien,</i> <i>Dis-</i> <i>tricts.</i>	
直隸	Chilí,	11		6	3	17	124
山東	Shántung,	10		2		9	96
山西	Shánsí,	9		10	3	6	85
河南	Hònán,	9		4		6	97
江蘇	Kiángsú,	8	1	3	2	3	62
安徽	A'nhwui,	8		5		4	50
江西	Kiángsí,	13		1	2	1	75
福建	Fukien,	10		2	3		62
浙江	Chekiáng,	11			1	1	76
湖北	Húpe,	10		1		7	60
湖南	Húnán,	9	3	4		3	64
陝西	Shensí,	7		5	5	5	73
甘肅	Kánsu,	9		6	7	7	51
四川	Sz'chuen,	12	6	8	3	11	111
廣東	Kwángtung,	9	2	4	3	7	79
廣西	Kwángsí,	11		1	3	16	47
雲南	Yunnán,	14	3	4	5	27	39
貴州	Kweichau,	12	3	1	5	13	34
18	Provinces.	182	18	67	45	143	1285

In common parlance these subdivisions may be designated *departments* and *districts*—the first comprising the *fú*, the *chilí ting* and

the *chili chau*—the second including the *ting*, the *chau*, and the *hien*—making 267 departments, and 1473 districts, according to the Tâ Tsing Hwui Tien, from which the numbers are taken.

The word *fú* means to store up, the place for the storage of treasure, and the deposit of public documents. Over that place an officer is appointed and made responsible directly to the chief of the provincial authorities.

The word *ting* anciently designated an auditory, the place where the magistrate resided and gave audience, receiving the complaints and deciding the causes of the people.

The word *chau* meant originally an island, or a habitable place entirely surrounded by water. According to tradition, the ancient monarch Yü, who rescued the earth from the waters of the deluge, divided the land into nine *chau*: since his time the word has been in constant use for a territory of indefinite extent, whether surrounded by water or not.

The word *hien* means bound, suspended, or what is suspended or attached, indicating that the *hien* is attached to something on which it is dependent. For additional information regarding these divisions, see volume fourth, page 54.

The map, from which we shall derive much of our information, is a new one, published in 1832, by Lí Yánghú, on a broad sheet, eleven feet by eight, with lines of latitude and longitude. It is the best native work we have seen, being in some respects superior to the manuscript one, by Lí Tsingchí. The copy of this new map, in our possession, is divided into eight sheets (each being eight feet long and seventeen inches broad) which being rolled up occupy but a narrow space. The map contains the names of all the departments, districts, principal military stations, rivers, and mountains of the whole empire of the Great Pure dynasty—now stretching from CochinChina and Burmah on the south to the Russian frontiers on the north, and from the Pacific to the frontiers of the British empire in India.

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ART. IV. *Portrait of Pwánkú, among the Chinese, the reputed progenitor of the human family.*

FROM a native work, called the *Sán Tsái Tú*—an encyclopædia, containing a long series of portraits of distinguished persons, we have



obtained a number of wooden cuts, among which and first is that of Pwánkú. Of this personage we need not repeat what we have before said. See volume tenth, *pp.* 49, 123, &c. The Chinese are very fond of giving representations of great men and of curious objects, notwithstanding the ill success and bad taste exhibited in their execution. Since the visits of the steamboats to Canton, native artists have filled the country with pictures of 'smoke-ships,' which are now seen on their cloth and paper fans in great numbers. We think Mr. Davis is not correct, in his 'Sketches,' vol. I., p. 32, when he says 'it would be the highest and most criminal act of disrespect in the greatest of his subjects to possess a portrait or visible representation of the son of heaven.' We have seen two of T'aukwáng; one of which was brought to Canton by an officer of no very high rank on his return from court; the other was in possession of a private gentleman.

ART. V. *British burial ground in Macao; notices of the first interment there, and of the recent erection of monuments; Parsee graves on the seashore.*

OUR attention has been recently called to this 'abode of the dead,' by the erection of a monument over the remains of lieut. Fitzgerald, which will be particularly noticed in the sequel. Previously to 1821, there was no burial place within the walls of Macao for foreigners. The remains of those who died here, were either carried from the settlement, or interred outside of the walls. On the hill-side, between the Campo gate and the Monte fort, several tombstones are still to be seen, some erect, and some thrown down and half buried in the earth; others are visible on Meesenburg hill, directly north of Casilha's bay, and likewise in the Caza, or garden, enclosing the Cave of Camoens. The inscriptions on these sepulchral stones still tell the stranger, who visits them, from what different and distant countries men came hither to traffic—from India, Persia, Arabia, and many of the states of Europe and America.

The English burial ground is situated just beyond the church of St. Antonio, eastward from the entrance to the Caza. The circumstances which led to its selection are detailed in a letter describing the first interment. The letter is dated Macao, June 12th, 1821, and was addressed to the parents of Mrs. Morrison by the bereaved husband, their son-in-law. After describing the particulars of their child's death, Dr. Morrison thus proceeds:

"On Monday I wished to inter Mary out at the hills, where our James was buried; but the Chinese would not let me even open the same grave. I disliked burying under the town walls, but was obliged to resolve on doing so, as the Papists refuse their burying-ground to Protestants. The want of a Protestant burying-ground has long been felt in Macao, and the present case brought it strongly before the committee of the English Factory, who immediately resolved to vote a sum sufficient to purchase a piece of ground, worth between three and four thousand dollars; and personally exerted themselves to remove the legal impediments and local difficulties; in which they finally succeeded. This enabled me to lay the remains of my beloved wife in a place appropriated to the sepulture of Protestant Christians, being denied a place of interment by the Romanists. Mr. Livingstone, Mr. Pearson, the president and committee of the English factory, Mr. Urnston, sir W. Fraser, &c., bore the pall. All the gentlemen of the factory, also counsellor Pereira, sir A. Lyungstedt, the Russian consul, and other foreigners in Macao, attended the funeral. Mr. Harding, chaplain to

the factory, read the funeral service at the grave; and the whole detail of the funeral was conducted with decency and respectability by the English servants of the factory. Rebecca, John, and I attended their dear mamma to the tomb; we were loath to forsake her remains. Our Chinese domestics, and teachers also, voluntarily accompanied the funeral. Our Mary was much esteemed by all who ever conversed with her. She had an excellent understanding, and a well-principled heart. Mr. and Mrs. Molony have to-day joined in a letter of condolence, saying, that in their voyage out, they had an opportunity of ascertaining Mrs. Morrison's Christian disposition, and were then much comforted by her society. \* \* \* Sunday, June 17th. To-day, every person in the English society, on account of Mary's death, appeared in mourning at church."—*Memoirs of Morrison, vol. II. page 101.*

This spot, rendered sacred by the remains of many who were very dear and much loved by those who yet live, was well chosen, being sequestered, and so surrounded by a high wall as to be screened from public view. It is an oblong plat of ground, say fifty yards by thirty, and partly shaded by trees standing close to the wall, which is covered with the cereus and other flowers. Nearly two-thirds of the ground is already occupied; but over most of the graves there is nothing to indicate even the names of their tenants. These are chiefly the graves of seamen, who have died in the hospitals. But the care of friends and relatives has here and there erected mementoes, with inscriptions to perpetuate the memory of those for whom they mourn. The whole number of these inscriptions is perhaps 75; they exhibit a variety of style even greater than what is usual in burial grounds, bearing dates from June 10th, 1821 (the day of Mrs. Morrison's death), down to the present time. A few of the names, with the dates of decease, we have copied.

Charles Graham	- - -	Oct. 3d, 1821.
George Cruttenden	- - -	March 23d, 1822.
Charles J. Wheler	- - -	Dec. 4th, 1822.
Mrs. Jane Howard	- - -	Feb. 23d, 1823.
James Thomas Robarts	- - -	Jan. 28th, 1825.
R. C. Plowden	- - -	Sept. 21st, 1825.
Daniel Beale	- - -	Jan. 4th, 1827.
Sir W. Fraser	- - -	Dec. 22d, 1827.
T. T. Forbes	- - -	Aug. 9th, 1829.
S. H. Monson	- - -	Aug. 9th, 1829.
Donald Mackenzie	- - -	Oct. 30th, 1830.
Frederick Ilbery	- - -	Nov. 23d, 1833.
Robert Morrison D. D.	- - -	Aug. 4th, 1834.
Mrs. Isabella Anne Templeton		July 29th, 1835.

Peter Key - - - -	Oct. 8th, 1835.
Sir Andrew Ljungstedt - -	Nov. 10th, 1835.
E. M. Daniell - - -	May 15th, 1836.
Com. A. S. Campbell, U. S. N. -	June 3d, 1836.
Edmund Roberts, U. S. A. Envoy	June 12th, 1836.
Mrs. Thomas Rees - - -	Dec. 27th, 1836.
John Crockett - - - -	June 20th, 1837.
Thomas Richardson Colledge	July 23d, 1837.
F. P. Alleyn - - - -	Oct. 3d, 1837.
Elizabeth McDougal Gillespie	Dec. 6th, 1837.
Mrs. Fearon - - - -	March 31st, 1838.
E. G. Larkins - - - -	June 15th, 1838.
B. R. Leach - - - -	Aug. 26th, 1838.
William Shillaber Colledge -	Sept. 29th, 1838.
Mrs. John Walker - - -	Oct. 18th, 1838.
Richard Turner - - - -	March 28th, 1839.
Roderick F. Robertson -	Jan. 16th, 1839.
Henry John Spencer Churchill	June 2d, 1840.

By particular request, we copy entire the inscription from one of the monuments erected during the last year. The choice of the design and the details of its execution were intrusted to the vigilant care of Mr. Allen, acting surgeon of H. B. M. naval hospital, Macao. That gentleman has well fulfilled his mournful task. In the words of the Canton Register: "the design of the monument is chaste, and the proportions beautiful; it is a slender square pillar, on a double base, surmounted by a funeral urn, each side having been slightly channelled. It is placed close to that of capt. lord John Churchill, and is as pleasing to the eye of taste as any other in the cemetery." So we think. The following is the inscription which it bears.

*Sacred*  
*to the memory of*  
 LIEUTENANT EDWARD FITZGERALD,  
*Late belonging to H. M. ship Modeste ;*  
*who died at Macao,*  
*on the 22d June, 1841,*  
*from the effects of a wound received*  
*while gallantly storming the enemy's battery at Canton.*  
*This monument was erected*  
*by his numerous friends and shipmates,*  
*in the squadron in which he served,*  
*as a tribute of respect to his memory.*



The Parsees,\* resident in Macao, have selected a site, for the interment of the remains of their deceased friends, near the "Gap," on the hill-side, southwest from the Guia fort, a few yards above the sea-shore. The site slopes towards the east so as to receive the first rays of the rising sun. There are there now five graves. The first contains the remains of *Cursetjee Framjee*, who died in 1829. Upon the granite slab which covers his grave, is the following text, selected from Ecclesiastes, 11 : 7,8.

Truly the light is sweet,  
 And a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun :  
 But if a man live many years, and rejoice in them all,  
 Yet let him remember the days of darkness,  
 For they shall be many :  
 All that cometh is vanity.'

How singular and how diversified are the circumstances in which men make their exit from the scenes of life! And when gone, how undistinguished is their dust! Youth, beauty, virtue, valor, wealth, and honor, have no power against the shafts of death. Yet who heeds his admonition? Who prepares for his coming? *Reader! Art thou ready?* Could those, whose ashes sleep in yonder graveyard, rise from the dead and come and speak to *thee*, wouldest thou heed their warnings? Is thy spirit sanctified, thy soul prepared to meet thy God? Hast thou a treasure laid up in heaven? If so, happy art thou. "For where thy treasure is there will thy heart be also."

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ART. VI. *Calendar for the 1842; with lists of the members of the imperial cabinet, of the provincial officers at Canton, of the Portuguese government in Macao, of the British authorities, with a catalogue of the foreign residents and commercial houses.*

TAUKWANG succeeded his father Kíáking in 1820, but decreed that the date of his reign should begin with the year following, 1821; consequently A. D. 1842 is the twenty-second of his reign, and corresponds to the 3479th year of the Chinese era. For the convenience of our readers in changing the dates according to the European calendar, into those of the Chinese, we introduce here a comparative one for the current year.

\* In our last number, the conquest of Persia was erroneously placed B. C., when it should have been A. D. 632.

11 & 12 m.	11 & 12 m.	1 & 2 m.	April. 3 m.	2 & 3 m.	May. 4 m.	3 & 4 m.	June. 5 m.	4 & 5 m.	July. 6 m.	5 & 6 m.	Aug. 7 m.	6 & 7 m.	Sep. 8 m.	7 & 8 m.	Oct. 9 m.	8 & 9 m.	Nov. 10 m.	9 & 10 m.	Dec. 10 & 11 m.
1 s	20	20	1 f	21	1 S	21	1 w	23	1 f	23	1 m	25	1 t	27	1 s	27	1 t	29	1 t
2 S	21	21	2 s	22	2 m	22	2 t	24	2 s	24	2 t	26	2 f	28	2 S	28	2 w	30	2 f
3 m	22	22	3 S	23	3 t	23	3 f	25	3 S	25	3 w	27	3 s	29	3 m	29	3 t	31	3 s
4 t	23	23	4 m	24	4 w	24	4 s	26	4 m	26	4 t	28	4 S	30	4 t	1	4 f	2	4 S
5 w	24	24	5 t	25	5 t	25	5 s	27	5 t	27	5 f	29	5 m	1	2	5 s	3	3	5 m
6 S	25	25	6 w	26	6 f	26	6 m	28	6 w	28	6 s	1	6 t	3	6 t	3	6 S	4	6 t
7 m	26	26	7 t	27	7 s	27	7 t	29	7 t	29	7 S	2	7 w	4	7 f	4	7 m	5	7 w
8 S	27	27	8 f	28	8 S	28	8 w	30	8 f	1	8 m	3	8 t	5	8 s	5	8 t	6	8 t
9 S	28	28	9 s	29	9 m	29	9 t	1	9 s	2	9 t	4	9 f	6	9 S	6	9 w	7	9 f
10 m	29	29	10 S	30	10 t	1	10 f	2	10 S	3	10 w	5	10 s	7	10 m	7	10 t	8	10 s
11 t	1	1	11 m	1	11 w	2	11 s	3	11 m	4	11 t	6	11 S	8	11 t	8	11 f	9	11 S
12 w	2	2	12 t	2	12 t	3	12 S	4	12 t	5	12 f	7	12 m	9	12 w	9	12 t	10	12 m
13 S	3	3	13 w	3	13 f	4	13 m	5	13 w	6	13 s	8	13 t	10	13 S	10	13 S	11	13 t
14 m	4	4	14 t	4	14 s	5	14 t	6	14 t	7	14 S	9	14 w	10	14 f	11	14 m	12	14 w
15 s	5	5	15 t	5	15 S	6	15 w	7	15 f	8	15 m	10	15 t	11	15 s	12	15 t	13	15 t
16 S	6	6	16 w	6	16 m	7	16 t	8	16 s	9	16 t	11	16 f	12	16 S	13	16 w	14	16 f
17 m	7	7	17 t	7	17 t	8	17 f	9	17 S	10	17 w	12	17 s	13	17 m	14	17 t	15	17 s
18 t	8	8	18 f	8	18 w	9	18 s	10	18 m	11	18 t	13	18 S	14	18 t	15	18 f	16	18 S
19 w	9	9	19 s	9	19 t	10	19 S	11	19 t	12	19 f	14	19 m	15	19 w	16	19 s	17	19 m
20 t	10	10	20 S	10	20 w	11	20 m	12	20 w	13	20 s	15	20 t	16	20 S	17	20 S	18	20 t
21 f	11	11	21 m	11	21 s	12	21 t	13	21 t	14	21 S	16	21 w	17	21 f	18	21 m	19	21 w
22 s	12	12	22 t	12	22 S	13	22 w	14	22 f	15	22 m	17	22 t	18	22 s	19	22 t	20	22 t
23 S	13	13	23 w	13	23 m	14	23 t	15	23 s	16	23 t	18	23 f	19	23 S	20	23 w	21	23 f
24 m	14	14	24 t	14	24 t	15	24 f	16	24 S	17	24 w	19	24 s	20	24 m	21	24 t	22	24 s
25 t	15	15	25 f	15	25 m	16	25 s	17	25 m	18	25 t	20	25 t	21	25 t	22	25 f	23	25 S
26 w	16	16	26 s	16	26 t	17	26 S	18	26 t	19	26 f	21	26 m	22	26 w	23	26 s	24	26 m
27 t	17	17	27 S	17	27 w	18	27 t	19	27 w	20	27 t	22	27 t	23	27 t	24	27 S	25	27 t
28 f	18	18	28 m	18	28 s	19	28 t	20	28 t	21	28 S	23	28 w	24	28 f	25	28 m	26	28 w
29 s	19	19	29 w	19	29 S	20	29 w	21	29 f	22	29 m	24	29 t	25	29 s	26	29 t	27	29 t
30 S	20	20	30 t	20	30 m	21	30 t	22	30 s	23	30 t	25	30 f	26	30 S	27	30 w	28	30 f
31 m	21	21	31 t	21	31 t	22	31 t	23	31 S	24	31 w	26	31 m	27	31 m	28	31 w	29	31 s

## I. IMPERIAL CABINET, PEKING.

This consists of four principal and two subordinate members, who form a part of what the Chinese call the Inner Council. These "deliberate on the government of the empire, proclaim abroad the imperial pleasure, regulate the canons of state, together with the whole administration of the great balance of the power, thus aiding the emperor in directing the affairs of state. Whenever the grand solemnities are to be celebrated, they then bring forward all the officers to take part in the same." There are in this council a great number of other officers, but the four *tá hió sz'*, and the two *hie pán tá hió sz'*, are the only ones we need here mention. These six, according to the latest accounts we have from Peking, are the following.

- |    |       |               |             |
|----|-------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. | 穆 彰 阿 | Muchángáh,    | a Mantchou. |
| 2. | 潘 世 恩 | Pwán Shíngan, | a Chinese.  |
| 3. | 寶 興   | Páuhing,      | a Mantchou. |
| 4. | 王 鼎   | Wáng Ting,    | a Chinese.  |
| 5. | 賀 長 齡 | Hóchángling,  | a Mantchou. |
| 6. | 湯 金 釗 | Táng Kinchau, | a Chinese.  |

## 2. PROVINCIAL OFFICERS OF CANTON.

This list contains only the names and common titles of the officers who are at the head of the provincial government, and those subalterns who are most concerned with foreigners. Some recent changes prevent our making the list complete.

督 院	governor,	祁 墳	Kí Kung.
撫 院	lt.-governor,	梁 寶 常	Liáng Páucháng.
將 軍	gen.-commandant,	阿 精 阿	Altsingáh.
左 都 統	1st lt.-general,	玉 瑞	Yusui.
右 都 統	2d lt.-general,	—	—
學 院	literary chancellor,	—	—
海 關	com. mar. customs,	—	—
水 師 提 督	admiral,	吳	— — —.
陸 路 提 督	general,	張 清 澣	Cháng Tsingyuen,
藩 司	com. administration,	王 廷 蘭	Wáng Tinglán.
臬 司	com. of justice,	宋	Sung ———.
運 司	com. of gabel,	易 中 孚	Yi Chungfú,

糧道	com. of grain,	西	—	Si	—
廣府	prefect,	易	長	華	Yi Chánghwá.
南海	magistrate,	梁	星	源	Liáng Singyuen.
番禺	magistrate,	張	曦	宇	Cháng Hiyü.
道臺	intendant at Macao,	—	—	—	—
軍民府	sub-prefect,	謝	—	Sié	—
香山縣	magistrate,	—	—	—	—
香山縣左堂	sub. mag. at Macao,	張	熙	Cháng Hí.	

### 3. PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT AT MACAO.

Adrião Accacio de Silveira Pinto, *Governor*,  
 Jozé Maria Rodrigues de Bastos, *Judge*.  
 Pe. Candido Gonçalves e Franco, *Vicar Capitular*.  
 João Teixeira de Lira, *Commandant*.

#### *Present members of the Senate.*

João Jozé Vieira, Jozé Thomas de Aquino, *Judges*.  
 Manoel Pereira, Alexandrino Antonio } *Vercadores*.  
 de Mello, Lourenço Marques, }  
 Francisco Antonio Seabra, *Procurador*.  
 Manoel Jozé Barboza, *Treasurer*.

#### *Justices of Peace.*

Cipriano A. Pacheco of the parishes of Sé and St. Antonio.  
 Jozé Simão dos Remedios of the parish of St. Lourenço.

### 4. BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN CHINA.

H. E. sir Henry Pottinger,	{	Sole plenipotentiary, minister extra-ordinary and chief superintendent.
Alexander R. Johnston, esq.	{	Dep. superintendent, and charged with the government of Hongkong.
Edward Elmslie, esq. (absent)	{	Secretary and treasurer.
Major G. A. Malcolm,	{	Secretary to the plenipotentiary.
John Robt. Morrison, esq.	{	Chinese secretary and interpreter, and acting secretary and treasurer.
Mr. A. W. Elmslie,	{	Clerks in the secretary's office.
Mr. L. d'Almada e Castro,	{	
Rev. Charles Gutzlaff,	{	Joint interpreters.
Robert Thom, esq.	{	
Samuel Fearon, esq.	{	Chinese interpreter and notary at Hongkong.
Mr. W. H. Medhurst jr.	{	Clerks in the Chinese secretary's office.
Kaziguchi Kiukitchi,	{	
Christopher Fearon, esq.,	{	Notary public residing at Macao.
Capt. William Caine,	{	Chief magistrate at Hongkong.
Alexander Anderson, esq. (abs.)	{	Colonial surgeon at Hongkong.

Henry Holgate, esq.	Acting colonial surgeon.
W. Woosnam, esq.	Ass.-surgeon to the plenipotentiary.
Capt. George F. Mylius,	Land officer at Hongkong.
Mr. D. Mullaly,	Clerk in charge of post office.
Mr. J. Palmer,	Clerk in charge of letters.

## 5. FOREIGN CONSULS.

<i>French</i> ,	{	Col. A. d'B. de Jancigny, commercial agent.
		Charles Alexander Challaye, esq.
<i>American</i> ,		P. W. Snow, esq. (W. Delano, jr., esq., <i>act. vice-consul.</i> )
<i>Danish</i> ,		James Matheson, esq.

## 6. FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

This list is not intended to include those who are connected with the British army and navy. By comparing it with those of former years, it will be seen that this community rapidly changes its members. The earliest list, to which we are able to refer, was published ten years ago in the Anglochinese Calendar for 1832.

That list comprised 137 names, of which only the following are now in China (excepting a few Portuguese who were residing at Canton); we give them in their alphabetical order; Rev. E. C. Bridgman, G. Chinnery, L. Dent, R. Edwards, C. Fearon, C. V. Gillespie, W. H. Harton, A. Heard, J. Henry, Franjee Herajee, W. C. Hunter, Jamsetjee Rustomjee, A. Jardine, J. Matheson, A. Matheson, Pestonjee Rustomjee, Pestonjee Cowasjee, J. R. Morrison, J. P. Sturgis, and H. Wright.

The list published in the Repository for January, 1837, comprised 307 names, of whom 158 were British, 62 Parsees, 44 Americans, 28 Portuguese (in Canton), 4 Indian, 3 Dutch, 2 Swiss, 2 Prussian, 2 German, 1 Danish, and 1 French.

The list published in our pages one year ago contained 230 names; in that, as well as in the one for this year, Portuguese are not included.

The subjoined list, for the current year, comprises 259 names which is probably somewhat below the actual number of residents in China, as there may be some at Chusan or other places on the coast not included in the list.

Abeel, Rev. David	<i>am.</i>	Board, Charles,	<i>br.</i>
Almack, W.	<i>br.</i>	Bomanjee Eduljee,	<i>par.</i>
Baldwin, T. R.	"	Boone, Rev. W. J., and fam.	<i>am.</i>
Bateman, J.	"	Bovet, L.	<i>sw.</i>
Baylis, H. P.	"	Bowman, J.	<i>br.</i>
Bhimjee Kanjee,	<i>moh.</i>	Bowne, ———	<i>am.</i>
Blenkin, W.	<i>br.</i>	Braine, George T.	<i>br.</i>

Bridgman, Rev. E. C.	<i>am.</i>	Featron, Charles	<i>br.</i>
Brown, Rev. S. R., and fam.	<i>am.</i>	Featron, Samuel	"
Bull, Isaac M.	<i>am.</i>	Fessenden, Henry	<i>am.</i>
Burn, D. L., and family,	<i>br.</i>	Findlay, George	<i>br.</i>
Byramjee Rustomjee,	<i>par.</i>	Fisher, Rodney	<i>am.</i>
Byworth, G.	<i>br.</i>	Fletcher, Angus	<i>br.</i>
Caine, William	"	Forbes, D.	"
Calder, Alexander	"	Framjee Jamsetjee,	<i>par.</i>
Calder, D.	"	Fryer, W.	<i>br.</i>
Cannan, John H.	"	Gibb, John D.	"
Challaye, C. A.	<i>fr.</i>	Gibb, T. A.	"
Chapman, Frederick	<i>br.</i>	Gillespie, C. V.	<i>am.</i>
Chicks, W.	"	Gilman, J. T.	<i>am.</i>
Chinnery, George	"	Gilman, Richard J.	<i>br.</i>
Clark, W.	"	Gomajee Gordhunjee	<i>hin.</i>
Cleverley, Osmund	"	Goolam Hoseen	<i>moh.</i>
Compton, J. B.	"	Goolam Hoseen Chadoo	"
Coohear Hurjeewun,	<i>hin.</i>	Gray, C. H.	<i>br.</i>
Coolidge, J.	<i>am.</i>	Gribble, Henry, and family,	"
Couper, William	<i>am.</i>	Gully, R.	"
Cowasjee Franjee	<i>par.</i>	Gutzlaff, Rev. C., and family,	<i>pr.</i>
Cowasjee Shapoorjee Tabac,	<i>par.</i>	Hajee Dawood	<i>moh.</i>
Croom, A. F.	<i>br.</i>	Hajee Dawood	"
Cursetjee Rustomjee	<i>par.</i>	Hallam, Samuel I.	<i>br.</i>
Dadabhoy Burjorjee,	"	Hamilton, ———	<i>am.</i>
Dadabhoy Byramjee,	"	Harker, Henry R.	<i>br.</i>
Dale, W. W.	<i>br.</i>	Hart, C. H., and family,	"
Davidson, Walter	"	Harton, W. H., and family	"
Davidson, William	"	Heard, Augustine	<i>am.</i>
Davis, J. J.	"	Heard, John	"
Dawood Jetha,	<i>moh.</i>	Henderson, William	<i>br.</i>
Delano, Edward	<i>am.</i>	Henry, Joseph	"
Delano, Warren, jr.	<i>am.</i>	Henry, William	"
Denham, F. A.	<i>br.</i>	Heras, P. de las	<i>sp.</i>
Dent, John	"	Heron, George	<i>br.</i>
Dent, Lancelot	"	Hillier, C. B.	"
Dent, Wilkinson	"	Hobson, B., M. B., and family,	"
De Salis, J. H.	"	Holgate, H.	"
Dhunjeebhoy Nasserwanjee,	<i>par.</i>	Hogg, Charles, and family,	"
Dinshaw Furdoonjee,	<i>par.</i>	Holliday, John, and family,	"
Dixwell, George Basil	<i>am.</i>	Hormuzjee Franjee,	<i>par.</i>
Dodd, Samuel	"	Howell, Augustus,	<i>am.</i>
Douglass, L. P.	<i>br.</i>	Hughesdon, C.	<i>br.</i>
Douglass, Richard H.	<i>am.</i>	Hughes, W. H.	"
Dundas, Henry	<i>br.</i>	Hulbert, James A.	"
Durrán, A.	<i>fr.</i>	Humpston, G.	"
Durrán, J. A., jr.	"	Hunter, W. C.	<i>am.</i>
Duus, N., and family —	<i>dan.</i>	Hurjeewun Humtha	<i>hin.</i>
Edger, J. F.	<i>br.</i>	Jafferbhoy,	<i>moh.</i>
Edujee Furdoonjee,	<i>par.</i>	Jancigny, A. d' B. de	<i>fr.</i>
Edwards, Robert	<i>br.</i>	Jardine, Andrew	<i>br.</i>
Ellis, W., and family	"	Jamsetjee Rustomjee,	<i>par.</i>
Elmslie, Adam W.	"	Jamsetjee Edujee,	<i>par.</i>
Endicott, James B.	<i>am.</i>	Jauncey, ———	<i>br.</i>
Erskine, W. A.	<i>br.</i>	Jeanneret, L. Auguste	<i>sw.</i>
Fearon, Christopher	"	Johnston, A. R.	<i>br.</i>

Jones, T.	<i>br.</i>	Nye, Gideon, jr.	<i>am.</i>
Jumoojee Nasserwanjee,	<i>par.</i>	Oswald, Richard	<i>br.</i>
Kay, Duncan J.	<i>br.</i>	Palmer, J.	<i>br.</i>
Kerr, Crawford, and family,	<i>br.</i>	Pallanjee Dorabjee,	<i>par.</i>
King, Edward	<i>am.</i>	Pallanjee Nasserwanjee Patell,	<i>par.</i>
King, James R.	<i>am.</i>	Parkes, Harry	<i>br.</i>
King, William H.	"	Paterson, A., and family,	"
Lane, W.	<i>br.</i>	Pattullo, Stewart E.	"
Lawrence, Wm. A.	<i>am.</i>	Pedder, William, R. N.	"
Lay, G. T.	<i>br.</i>	Pestonjee Cowasjee,	<i>par.</i>
Le Geyt, W. C.	"	Pestonjee Rustonjee,	"
Leighton, H. J., and family	"	Pestonjee Merwanjee	<i>par.</i>
Lejeé, W. R.	<i>am.</i>	Ponder, Stephen	<i>br.</i>
Leslie, W.	<i>br.</i>	Pottinger, Sir Henry	"
Lloyd, Charles	<i>du.</i>	Pitcher, M. W.	"
Lyons,	<i>br.</i>	Poor, William	<i>am.</i>
Lockhart, W., and family,	"	Proctor, ———	<i>am.</i>
Macculloch, A.	"	Prosh, John	<i>br.</i>
Macfarlane A.	"	Pybus, Henry	"
Mackean, T. W. L.	"	Pyke, William	"
Macleod, M. A.	"	Ragoonath Juvan,	<i>ind.</i>
Mahomedbhoy Alloo,	<i>moh.</i>	Reynvaan, H. J.	<i>du.</i>
Malcolm, G. A.	<i>br.</i>	Rickett, John, and family	<i>br.</i>
Maneckjee Burjorjee,	<i>par.</i>	Ritchie, A. A., and family	<i>am.</i>
Manackjee Bomanjee,	<i>par.</i>	Roberts, Rev. I. J.	"
Markwick, Charles	<i>br.</i>	Roberts, Joseph L.	<i>am.</i>
Martin, H.	"	Rolfe, ———	<i>br.</i>
Matheson, Alexander	"	Ruttonjee Hormusjee Camajee,	<i>par.</i>
Matheson, James	"	Ryan, James	<i>am.</i>
McMinnis, H.	"	Saunders, Frederic	<i>br.</i>
Medhurst, W. H., jr.	"	Scott, A.	"
Melville, A.	"	Scott, W.	"
Mercer, J. A., and family,	"	Shaikamod Dossboy,	<i>moh.</i>
Merwanjee Dadabhoy,	<i>par.</i>	Sherifkhan Kanjee,	<i>moh.</i>
Merwanjee Eduljee,	"	Shuck, Rev. J. L., and family,	<i>am.</i>
Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy,	"	Silverlock, John	<i>br.</i>
Meufing, W.	<i>ham.</i>	Simpson, Joseph W.	"
Miles, William Harding	<i>br.</i>	Skinner, John	"
Millar, John	"	Slade, John	"
Milne, Rev. W. C.	"	Smith, J. Mackrill	"
Mölbyr, A.	<i>dan.</i>	Smith, John, and family	"
Moller, Edmund	<i>ham.</i>	Smith, Henry	"
Moore, William	<i>am.</i>	Somjee Lalljee,	<i>moh.</i>
Monk, J.	<i>br.</i>	Somjee Visram,	<i>moh.</i>
Morgan, W., and family,	"	Sorabjee Pestonjee,	<i>par.</i>
Morrison, J. Robt.	"	Spooner, Daniel N.	<i>am.</i>
Mores, W. H.	<i>am.</i>	Staple, Edward A.	<i>br.</i>
Moul, Henry	<i>br.</i>	Stewart, C. E.	"
Mullaly, D.	"	Stewart, Patrick, and family	"
Muloo Doongur	<i>moh.</i>	Stewart, T.	"
Murrow, Y. J.	<i>br.</i>	Stewart, W.	"
Mylius, George F.	<i>br.</i>	Still, C. F.	"
Nasserwanjee Bhicajee	<i>par.</i>	Strachan, Robert	"
Neave, Thomas D.	<i>br.</i>	Strachan, W.	"
Nesserwanjee Dorabjee	<i>par.</i>	Sturgis, James P.	<i>am.</i>
Nye, Clement	<i>am.</i>	Succutmul Nutlmal,	<i>hin.</i>

Sword, John D., and family	am.	Wardin, Edmund	br.
Taylor, Edward	am.	Waterhouse, B.	"
Thom, Robert	br.	Webster, Robert	"
Thomson, W.	"	Wetmore, S., jr.	am.
Tiedeman, jr., P.	absent	Williams, S. Wells	am.
Townsend, P., jr.	am.	Woodberry, Charles	am.
Trott, John B.	am.	Woodward, T. W.	br.
Turner, Joseph L.	"	Woosnam, W.	"
Varnham, Warner	br.	Wright, Henry	"
Walker, J.	"	Young, Peter	br.

## 7. FOREIGN COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

A. A. Ritchie.	Isaac M. Bull.
A. & D. Furdoonjee.	Innes, Fletcher, & Co.
Augustine Heard & Co.	James Ryan.
Bell & Co.	Jamieson, How, & Co.
Bovet, Brothers, & Co.	Jardine, Matheson, & Co.
C. V. Gillespie.	John Smith.
Christopher Fearon.	J. D. Sword & Co.
D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.	L. Just & Son.
Dallas & Co.	Lindsay & Co.
Dent & Co.	Macvicar & Co.
Dirom & Co.	Olyphant & Co.
Elgar & Co.	Pestonjee Merwanjee & Co.
Fergusson, Leighton, & Co.	Robert Webster.
Fox, Rawson, & Co.	Russell & Co.
Gibb, Livingston, & Co.	Turner & Co.
Gribble, Hughes, & Co.	W. A. Lawrence.
Gideon Nye, jr.	W. Lane.
Heerjeebhoy Rustonjee.	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Holliday, Wise, & Co.	Wetmore & Co.
Hughesdon, Brothers.	William Scott.

ART. VII. *Journal of Occurrences: political calms; the late Thomas Beale; sir Hugh Gough's notice of the capture of T'inghái and Chínhái; series of imperial rescripts; defensive measures of the Chinese at Hángchau and Tientsin; a manufactory of gunpowder blown up at Canton; five new forts; numerous cannon; heavy contributions; foreigners, dressed in Chinese costume; the French ship-of-war Erigone; the return of sir Heury Pottinger from the north.*

CALMS sometimes precede storms and tempests in the political, as they often do in the natural world. During the whole of this month, nothing of a political nature worthy of record has transpired here. Ships have sailed and arrived; dispatches have been closed and opened; orders given and received; troops collected; munitions of war inspected; but no collisions have taken place—at least none have been reported here, if we except some slight skirmishing near Ningpò.



There are, however, indications of an approaching struggle, which, while it surely will open the empire, may close for ever the reign of the Mantchou dynasty.

2. *The late Thomas Beale* left his residence in Macao about 5 o'clock, P. M., December 10th, and, as many others are in the daily habit of doing, walked across the Praya Grande and Campo towards the Barrier; and at twilight was met by gentlemen in the path near the village of Mougha, not far from Casilha's bay. From that time, all inquiries for him were fruitless till the 13th instant. On the 2d, some Portuguese lads, who were amusing themselves at the bay, discovered the top of a human skull; and part of a man's waistcoat was seen after they had scraped away a little of the sand. These lads, and another with them, saw the same on the 12th. But it was only on the 13th, that they reported thereof, when about 2 P. M., the Portuguese authorities, accompanied by several English gentlemen and two surgeons, proceeded to the spot. It was near the north end of Casilha's bay, 20 or 30 yards above high water mark. The body was lying in rather a curved position, the lower extremities extended nearly parallel with the earth's surface, about two feet beneath it. The clothes were identified as those of Mr. Beale, and bore the initials of his name. Scarcely a remnant of flesh was remaining on the head; the teeth had fallen out; and the trunk was much decayed. No marks of violence were discovered upon it, nor was there anything, so far as we know, that could indicate in what way, or when, the body had been there placed. After an examination of the corpse, it was borne in a coffin to the English cemetery in Macao. There, on the morning of the next day, a further examination was made; and at 5 o'clock P. M., the funeral ceremonies were performed. His remains now lie buried close by those of Daniel Beale, nephew of the deceased, who died in 1827. We refrain from all comments, leaving it for time, or the records of the last day, to disclose the causes and particular means, by which the deceased was removed from the light of life. He arrived in China in the 17th year of his age, and had resided in this country about 50 years.

Here—to turn from the melancholy scene we have been describing, it will be neither out of place, nor unacceptable to our readers, briefly to notice the aviary and garden attached to Mr. Beale's establishment, which have given him considerable celebrity. The aviary, made of wire, was placed at the western end of the house in the garden, and by its position was excellently screened from the winds. It contained half a dozen large trees, with a few smaller shrubs, a small artificial pool of water, and perches, roosts, and cages arranged in good order for the accommodation of the inmates, while a complete view of the whole could be had from the window of the dining-room, without disturbing them. The gallinaceous birds, pheasants, jungle-cocks, partridges, and pigeons of various sizes and most splendid plumage formed the principal ornaments of the collection in the aviary: the graceful and superb silver pheasant, the splendidly colored golden and medallion pheasants, together with the large

and handsome blue crowned pigeon, and other smaller kinds, attracted the admiring gaze of every visitor. Mr. Beale first procured a living specimen of the bar red-tailed pheasant from the interior of China; and the *Phasianus Reevesii*, or Reeves' pheasant was in his possession several years before it was carried to England by Mr. Reeves. The most distinguishing object of attraction about the house however, was the bird of paradise, from the Moluccas, whose brilliant plumage held the eye of every beholder; it was kept in a cage by itself, and more than any other of the birds drew visitors to the house. Lorises, parrots, crockotoas, minas, magpies, and various Chinese singing birds, each suspended near by in its own cage, kept it company in the entrance to the house, each vying with the other in the loudness of its note, and altogether forming a constant vocal concert. A magnificent Indian peacock also attracted its share of attention, and a large cage of canaries, with compartments for the quiet breeding of young birds, sent forth its share of music. The garden contained upwards of 2500 pots of plants, most of them Chinese flowers, in the cultivation of which Mr. Beale spent much of his time. The collection was probably one of the richest in Chinese flowers that has ever been made by any foreigner.

3. *Sir Hugh Gough's notice of the capture of Tíng-hái and Chín-hái*, contained in "General Orders," dated Oct. 3d and 12th, we extract from the Hongkong Gazette of the 1st instant.

No. 1.

"Major-general sir Hugh Gough has again the pleasure to congratulate the troops under his command, upon their success in the recapture of the island of Chusan, and city of Tíng-hái, on the 1st instant. The conduct of the 55th, whose good fortune it was to land first, and who gallantly gained and cleared the heights, under a brisk and sustained fire from the enemy, was most creditable to the corps, and gave it the further advantage of being first to scale the city walls.

"That of the 18th Royal Irish, who landed next, was equally praiseworthy in driving the enemy before them, in spite of the resistance from the long line of sea batteries, until the regiment gained and re-occupied its old station upon the Pagoda Hill.

"The well-directed fire of the detachments of Royal and Madras artillery on Chusan, in getting their guns over almost impracticable ground, and opening their fire from successive points,—were alike distinguished.

"The major-general was also gratified by observing the spirited manner in which the Madras Rifle Volunteers advanced, in extended order, over the hill of the city, and the active zeal of the Madras sappers, in carrying the scaling ladders over those steep and difficult heights, and planting them against the walls.

"Circumstances which it was impossible to foresee having hastened the moment of attack, the 49th regiment and Royal Marines were not landed in time to perform all that had been allotted to them; but the major-general noticed with the utmost satisfaction the rapidity with which they moved off to support the advance.

"Sir Hugh Gough addresses himself, therefore, to all, in expressing his thanks to commanding officers of columns and corps, and to the personal staff, and directs, that his sentiments be made known to all of every rank under their respective command."

## No. 2.

“Major-general sir Hugh Gough having so lately thanked the troops under his command, for their conduct on the 1st of October, will only now observe, that their promptitude and gallantry at the capture of the fortified heights and citadel of Chínháí, on the 10th instant, justified his warmest anticipations. The major-general again requests, that the commanding officers of columns and corps, and heads of departments, will communicate this expression of his satisfaction to all under their respective command, and acquaint them that he will have much gratification in bringing their praise-worthy conduct to the notice of the governor-general and commander-in-chief in India, and to general Lord Hill. By order. (Signed) A. S. H. MOUNTAIN,  
Lt.-col, Dep. Adj. General.”

4. *This series of imperial rescripts*, borrowed from the Hong-kong Gazette of the 1st instant, affords additional particulars regarding the taking of Chusan, Chínháí and Ningpò. The abstract of these documents was made by Mr. Morrison. They are particularly valuable, inasmuch as they show the condition into which the war has brought the Chinese.

## No. 1.

Liú, the governor of Chekiáng, having reported, on the 5th of October the fall of Tingháí, and requested that detachments from the best troops of the neighboring provinces might be sent for the defence of Chápú and Hángchau, received the imperial autograph reply, in these words: “Our pleasure shall immediately be declared.” And, the same day, he received a dispatch from the Great (or Privy) Council, covering an imperial rescript, delivered to the cabinet on the 12th of October. The purport of this rescript is, to reprehend the high commissioner, Yükien, and the commander-in-chief, Yü Púyun, for having been so little able, during half a year of coöperation, to provide against attack, and to command the Board of War to determine with rigor what should be the penalty inflicted on them; while the governor, Liú Yunkò, having been this year more especially charged with the defence of Hángchau alone, is declared less culpable than his predecessor (Urkuugáh) was last year, and is merely placed at the bar of the Board to be judged *without* rigor.

In a second rescript of the same date, the emperor informs the governor, that he has already commanded the respective governors of Húpi and Kiángsí, to send for his disposal a thousand men from each of those provinces. His majesty speaks of Chápú, and another place somewhat to the westward of it (a jutting-out headland), called Tsienshán, as most important posts of defence; and expresses the fear, that, taking advantage of this moment of general alarm of war, the ‘rebellious barbarians’ will be breaking out in every direction. He urgently enjoins the governor to recruit his local forces with volunteers, and especially to collect an extensive body of ‘water-braves’ (seafaring men).—and to band the people together, encouraging them with the assurance, that ‘to exert themselves for their country is the sure way to defend themselves and their families; that if they will fortify themselves with oneness of determination, no enemy can stand against them.’ In this, the emperor is simply giving back to the governor the words of the latter’s own propositions. His majesty desires that no attack be made, till the grand army be assembled.

## No. 2.

On the 17th of October, the governor, Liú Yunkò, received an express from the Board of War, addressed to the late high commissioner, Yükien, which he opened, and found it to give cover to the emperor’s autograph reply to the high commissioner’s memorial,—as also to an imperial rescript, of date the 11th of October, transmitted by the Great Council. The autograph reply is: ‘Our feelings of indignation and wrath cannot in words be expressed. Our pleasure shall forthwith be declared.’ And as a marginal note on the statement that ‘for six days and nights they had fought with heavy toil,’ are these autograph words: ‘We read it with fast-falling tears.’

The imperial rescript transmitted through the Council is nearly as follows:—  
 'Yükien this day reports, that Tinghái has fallen, and that he is in the first place vigorously arranging for the defence of Chinhái, at the same time preparing to send forth a force to advance offensively. From this report, it appears that, on the 27th of September, the foreigners advanced to Chúshán-mun (the channel off Forty-ninth Point), when the general Kó Yunfei (commanding the forces of the island, and having his post on Joss-house hill) opened fire on them, and striking the mainmast of a foreign vessel, caused them immediately to sneak off again. That on the 28th, they landed on Forty-ninth Point, when the general Chin Kwohung (commanding a detachment, posted on the heights) opened a ginjall-fire, and killed numberless foreigners. That on the 29th, they pitched some tents on the Wúkwei shán (Trumball island), when our soldiery killed more than ten of the rebels. That, finally, on the 1st of October, they advanced to the attack of Tinghái, when general Kó Yunfei himself aimed a gun, the shot from which struck in the magazine of a foreign vessel, and it was forthwith blown up. The rebels advanced in three columns. As the front ranks of our soldiery fell, the rear ranks advanced to take their place, till their ginjalls and field-pieces would no longer serve, when it was left to them only to throw away their lives on the battle-field. For six days and nights, they had fought with heavy toil, and had found success; but unfortunately the wind had been for several days contrary, and the sea violent,—so that the reserved reinforcements were hindered from arriving from Chinhái. Our soldiery were no longer able to withstand the enemy, and on the 1st of October, Tinghái was lost.—Yükien requests that his demerits herein may be punished with severity; let the Board with rigor determine the penalty. The generals Wáng Sípáng, Ching Kwohung, and Kó Yunfei and the acting magistrate of Tinghái and sub-prefect of Shípú, Shú Kungshau, who fell in the battle, are to receive the funeral honors, &c., by law established. And let Yúkién ascertain and inform the Board of the names of the subordinate officers and soldiers who fell in battle. Respect this.'

### No. 3.

The governor Liú, having, on the 12th of October, reported the loss of Chinhái, the imperial autograph reply, in similar language of indignation, and his orders thereupon, of date the 18th of October, were received about the 24th. His majesty's first orders are to the Board of War, to make an immediate financial report of what will be required for the military operations in Chekiáng. The next commands are to Chin Kiáping (mentioned in a previous translation as one of the joint commissioners with Yiking), to proceed with all speed to Chekiáng, retaining still his rank of provincial commander-in-chief. Again, Yiking is appointed generalissimo, and Halángáh and Hú Cháu, joint commissioners, and they are likewise commanded to repair with haste to Chekiáng. Hú Cháu's appointment, transferring him from one of the most distant provinces, appears to be owing to an earnest volunteer of his sent in upon his hearing of the capture of Amoy, wherein he states that he has been for some time exercising the troops under his command with an improved discipline, and has been employing skillful artificers in the improvement of their weapons.

His majesty's next commands are addressed to Kíníngpán, the general commanding the Tartar garrison of Hángchau, Liú Yunko, governor of Chekiáng, Yü Páyun, commander-in-chief in Chekiáng, and Hángbing, lieutenant-general of the Tartar garrison, acquainting them with the appointment of the generalissimo and joint commissioners, directing that they remain at, and give their best attention to the defences of, Hángchau, and requiring of them the utmost exertions to collect together the scattered remnants of the Tinghái and Chinhái forces,—to show kindness to those of the people who adhere to the government,—and to use every prevention against those who traitorously abandon it. He approves of the arrangements reported to him for the defence of Shaung, in sending thither the judicial commissioner of the provinces with a body of troops,—and for the assembling of volunteers and militia, for which purpose an officer had been sent out with a supply of money. Yü Páyun, the emperor commands to abide at Ningpò, and there, in concert with the civil officers of the place to collect militia for offensive operations. He ends with demanding more accurate particulars of the fall of Chinhái at the earliest possible period.

## No. 4.

On the 22d of October, the emperor expresses his great regret on account of the death of Yükien, who 'gave his for life his country, casting himself into the water.' He adds to his departed servant's titular distinctions, orders him funeral honors of a high class, and remits whatever there may be recorded against him in any of his official situations. His majesty then calls to mind the death of Yükien's grandfather, in the same manner. at F'í, during the reign of Kienlung, directs that Yükien receive subordinate sacrificial honors in the same temple of "faithful ministers" in which his ancestor had already found a place,—promises farther honors at the end of the war,—directs all the local officers to pay to his remains every honor, wherever they may pass on the way to Peking, and sends Yükien's brother to meet the coffin, permitting him bring it within the city of Peking.

## No. 5.

An express from the Board of War was received at Hángchau on the 27th of October, giving cover to an imperial rescript of the 17th, in answer to the report of Yü Púyun, the commander-in-chief in Chekiang. That functionary, in announcing the loss of Chinhái, added that he had retired to Ningpò, which was at that moment defenceless, but which he would use every exertion to save. It was then threatened by the enemy, but it might be that they were only making a feint to draw off attention from Hángchau. His majesty commands him to continue if possible at Ningpò; but, should that place also fall to the enemy, to retreat to Hángchau, and aid in its defence: Shauhing from its neighborhood to Ningpò, might in the latter case also be found untenable;—every exertion should, however, be made for its defence, that might be consistent with a due care for the safety of the capital of the province.

## No. 6.

On the 24th of October, another imperial rescript was issued consequent on having received from the general of the Tartar garrison, and other officers at Hángchau the announcement of Ningpò fallen. His majesty has once more to give utterance to 'the extremity of his wrath and indignation.' By this report, it appears, that, on the 12th of October, eight foreign vessels approached the city, and commenced a cannonade of it, when, the force therein being but "small, the place immediately fell." The emperor, in commenting upon this subject and the arrangements to be made in consequence of the loss of Ningpò, alludes to the importance of the post of Tsángo, a small river, having its embouchure to the northward and westward of Chinhái, which runs past the city of Shauhing (beyond the town, lately visited, of Yüyáu): sundry civil officers are ordered to be sent to Shauhing, and among the rest a commissary-general to lay in a store of grain. With regard to Hángchau his majesty continues, officers and troops have already been dispatched thither; but it must require about two months for them all to arrive. Reliance must meanwhile be placed upon the exertions of the provincial officers.—It seems, that since the fall of Ningpò, nothing had been heard of the commander-in-chief, Yü Púyun; his majesty directs search to be made for him, and a true statement of all particulars to be forwarded to the court. It is further commanded, upon the representation of the Lt.-governor, Liú Yunko, that the militia of the neighboring provinces shall not be sent till the moment of action arrive, lest they become, during a period of inactivity, mere bandits. These last orders were received at Hángchau on the 30th of October.

(True Abstract) J. R. MORRISON. Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

5. *Defensive measures of the Chinese at Hángchau and Tientsin*, as detailed in letters received at Hángchau, and published in the Hongkong Gazette.

Hú Cháu, commander-in-chief in Shensí, was on his way, apparently, to Fúkien, when he received, on the 20th of October, the imperial commands, appointing him a joint commissioner. He was then on the frontiers of Chílí, from whence he wrote to the government of Chekiang informing it of his appointment, and stating that he was about to repair to Hángchau, in obedience to the imperial commands, with 2000 men. He received, at the same time, the announcement (issued at Peking two days earlier) of the appointment of Yiking as generalissimo

together with the subordinate appointments already detailed, in the translation of extracts from imperial edicts.—This communication from Hú Cháu was received at Hángheau on the 29th of October.

Shortly after, a second imperial rescript arrived, ordering Hú Cháu to change his route, and repair, with 1000 of the troops he had with him, to Tientsin,—for which, as a place immediately adjoining the imperial abode, the emperor began to feel alarm. The remaining 1000 of the Shensí troops under Hú Cháu's command were ordered to continue their route to Chekiáng; but of the further reinforcements from Shensí, advancing at a later period in that direction, 1000 were to turn aside and join their commander-in-chief at Tientsin. Hú Cháu was meanwhile to associate himself with Nárkinge, the governor-general of Chílí, in arranging the defenses of Tientsin and its neighborhood. It was between the 18th and 20th October, that Kíshen was ordered to be released, that he might repair to Chekiáng. He was to leave, in the suite of the generalissimo, on the 30th of October. Two joint commissioners, and an officer of the Board of Revenue bearing a separate civil commission, had been appointed to Chekiáng;—and a noble of the first order has been sent with a detachment of the imperial guards. The civil commissioner was to leave Peking, with two subordinate officers, on the 26th Oct; the generalissimo, with Kíshen and another high officer, and ten subordinate officers, was to leave on the 30th. The officer appointed to succeed Yúkien, as governor-general of Kiángsí, Anhwei, and Kiángsí, was to leave about the same time, bringing with him 1000 of the Honán troops.

6. *A manufactory of gunpowder* was blown up in Canton on the 12th, at about 8 P. M., causing great destruction of life and property.

7. *Five new forts* have been recently built, four between Canton and Howqua's folly, and one in the Macao Passage. Another is being raised midway between the foreign factories and the old western fort. These works have been raised with much more dispatch and skill than are usual among the Chinese.

8. *Numerous cannon* for these forts have recently been cast, weighing from 1000 to 6000 cattiee each.

9. *Heavy contributions*, for the expense of these forts and guns, and for new levies of militia, have been solicited by the rebel-quelling generalissimo, at a recent public dinner, given to all the rich men of Canton. The militia, it is said, now number 30,000 strong.

10. *Foreigners, dressed in Chinese costume*, are aiding in these new measures—unless rumors and reports are false.

11. *The French ship of war, Erigone*, has proceeded to the Bogue, and her commander to Canton, where we dare say the Chinese authorities will seek an interview, and perhaps ask him to become mediator between themselves and the English.

12. *The return of Sir Henry Pottinger from the north* is announced in Macao: his excellency came down in the Blenheim; what may be his particular objects, and how long his stay in this neighborhood, we do not know. We do not as yet learn that he brings from the north any intelligence later than had preceded him hither. There seems to be a general belief prevalent, that the Chinese are preparing for a desperate and final struggle, and that corresponding measures are in progress under the direction of the commanders of the British military and naval forces. The fate of the greatest empire in the world is at stake, and the issue of the struggle will doubtless change the aspect of the whole eastern hemisphere.



